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ABSTRACT

The 1983 annual report of the Indiana Commission on Higher Education is presented. After a review of the financing of Indiana higher education from the perspectives of the state, institutions, and students, the 1982 activities of the Commission are described. In addition, extensive trend data for Indiana and some comparative data for neighboring states (Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin) are presented. Issues related to the state's concerns for financing higher education include: the relationship of higher education to the accomplishment of various state objectives (e.g., upward mobility for citizens), ensuring adequate educational capacity to meet state educational needs, the balancing of supply and demand for educational services, and creating financial infrastructures for higher education. Institutional perspectives concern the relationship of costs to revenues, changes in the means of instruction, and increased competition for students. Issues important to the student include the benefits of college attendance, the cost, and the extent of choice available. The trend data concern: enrollment trends, student characteristics, degree and program enrollments, tuition, student financial aid, and state appropriations. (SW)

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Indiana Commission
for
Higher Education

FINANCING HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIANA: STATE, INSTITUTIONAL, AND STUDENT PERSPECTIVES

Annual Report

of the

COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

to

Governor Robert D. Orr

and the

Indiana General Assembly

January 1983

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PREFACE

Every two years the Commission for Higher Education reviews the budget requests of public universities and the State Student Assistance Commission. Following this review, the Commission recommends to the Governor and the General Assembly priorities and levels of funding for various activities and projects in higher education. In reaching its recommendations for the 1983-85 biennium, the Commission recognizes that state appropriations are only one, albeit an important, source of financing for Indiana higher education. It is essential to consider simultaneously the financing of institutions and students as well as the accomplishment of state objectives. Therefore, this year the Commission is devoting the essay section of its Annual Report to a broad discussion of financing Indiana higher education from all three perspectives: state, institutional, and student.

As before, the second section of the Commission's Annual Report briefly describes the activities of the Commission during the preceding year and the third section presents a series of standard statistical reports. For the first time, a series of tables comparing Indiana higher education with that of other Midwestern states is presented.

Your comments and questions are solicited.

Frederick T. Bauer
Chairman

George B. Weathersby
Commissioner

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SECTION I

FINANCING HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIANA: STATE, INSTITUTIONAL AND STUDENT'S PERSPECTIVES

Introduction

In most of the countries of the world higher education is a federal responsibility, financed and governed entirely by the national government, and students are paid a salary or stipend to attend college. In contrast, since 1636 American higher education has been first a colonial and then a state responsibility, jointly financed and governed by state and private interests, for which individuals paid a fee for the privilege of being a student. Diversity has been the hallmark and a principal source of strength to American higher education, especially diversity in types of institutions, in allegiance to various interest groups, in patterns of governance, in sources of financial support, in types of students served, and in the tolerance of different ways of thought.

The delegation of institutional authority to lay boards of trustees of both public and independent institutions is another distinguishing characteristic of American higher education. While the federal land grants of the Northwest Ordinance and later of the Morrill Acts were of great help in starting new colleges, the primary state role in financing colleges and universities began with Harvard and Dartmouth Colleges in colonial times and continues in all fifty states today.

Indiana shares in this great heritage of American higher education. Today Indiana has 31 independent colleges and universities, which represent many different religious and philosophical perspectives, and several of which are single-sex colleges, 6 seminaries which offer exclusively religious training; 15 campuses of public institutions where baccalaureate or higher degree programs are available; Vincennes, one of the nation's few public, residential, two-year junior colleges; and a public, two-year vocational-technical system operating in 13 regions and at 127 sites. All together these institutions receive more than $1.8 billion in revenues annually. In their instructional services, they enroll over 248 thousand students in more than 4,500 degree programs throughout the State. More than 100 private career schools offer more than 300 programs at no direct cost to the state. In addition, faculty and graduate students conduct thousands of research projects annually for which over $150 million is received for specifically contracted research. Uncounted hours of the time of skilled professionals are given freely in community services of all types.

To provide some guidance and structure to this very considerable enterprise, the State of Indiana has chartered the Boards of Trustees of the 31 independent colleges and universities as well as six Boards

of Trustees for public institutions, including Indiana University, Purdue University, Indiana State University, Ball State University, Vincennes University, and Indiana Vocational Technical College. The State expects these Boards of Trustees to establish institutional goals, objectives and priorities, to manage efficiently all resources available to each institution, to guard the integrity of all academic services, to stimulate the development of needed new academic services, and to provide an environment conducive for the optimal development of students, faculty, and staff.

Beyond creating the legal framework for the governance of institutions for higher education, which includes many gubernatorial appointments to Boards of Trustees, the principal relationship among the state, colleges and universities, and their students is one of finance. Not only does the State provide direct appropriations of tax revenues to institutions and students, it also provides the authority, and in some cases the necessary guarantees, for debt to be incurred by institutions and students. In 1982-83, the State of Indiana is providing over $420 million in direct appropriations both to public institutions, constituting approximately 30% of their total revenues, and to students attending postsecondary institutions; it has authorized nearly $70 million in new debt for capital expenditures in public institutions for the 1981-83 biennium; and it will guarantee approximately $123 million annually in new loans to students. By June 30, 1983, the outstanding state-related debt in higher education will be over $1.0 billion and is expected to continue to grow at a double-digit rate annually.

In addition to establishing a legal structure and providing for the direct financing of higher education, the state impacts higher education through: (a) an extensive system of public elementary and secondary education which provides universal access to essential foundation skills; (b) licensing many professions whose practitioners are required to have successfully completed appropriate higher education; and (c) supporting a network of regional campuses linked by telecommunications and administrative support, at which postsecondary education is provided.

However, the pattern and priorities of state finance are the principal means by which state government addresses its concerns in the area of higher education. In the following brief section, the Commission suggests what should be some of the major areas of state interest in the financing of higher education, both public and private. Because both the trustees of all institutions and individual students are encouraged to act responsibly in their own interests, it is important to view the State's financing concerns from their perspectives as well. These perspectives are suggested in the following sections of this report.

In almost every other country and in many other states, governments have sought to improve higher education (especially its finances) by increasing central authority, limiting institutional autonomy, and

restricting student choices. Single, state-wide governing boards for all (or most) public institutions, rigid state master plans, enrollment quotas, and state-mandated academic admission standards have been some of the approaches taken to centralize state control. The Indiana Commission for Higher Education would counsel the opposite approach: to strengthen the authority, autonomy and accountability of boards of trustees; and to encourage competition among both public and private institutions, with the twin goals of strengthening program quality and increasing student choices except in areas of very low student demand or very high capital cost. Furthermore, the State should direct its financing towards State priorities, not merely the maintenance of existing programs and institutions. The means to implement this approach are available to the State and are described in detail in the Commission's Budget Recommendations for 1983-85.

The State's Perspective

Issues related to the State's concerns for financing higher education include the relationship of higher education to the accomplishment of various state objectives, the State's investment in educational capacity to meet its educational needs, the balancing of supply and demand for educational services, and the development of an infrastructure to facilitate the financing of higher education.

Accomplishment of State Objectives. Higher education is a service valued highly in Indiana because of its contributions to important State objectives such as economic development, enhanced quality of life, and upward mobility for citizens. Approximately 20% of the State General Fund is devoted to higher education, a proportion that is relatively high compared with other states and symbolic of the high priority Indiana places on higher education, although this proportion is down sharply from the 24% provided in 1981-82.

Higher education contributes to the general development of the Indiana economy through education and training for first-time employees and the currently employed, the dissemination of research and development results to business, industry, and government, and technical assistance to communities and corporations. As the Commission's 1981 Annual Report emphasized, higher education itself is a major Indiana industry, with gross revenues of $1.8 billion and 50,000 people employed in the public and independent colleges and universities of the State. Moreover, the higher education industry attracts more than 16,000 students from out-of-state, many of whom continue to live in Indiana and contribute to its economy. Additional, though less quantifiable, contributions made by higher education to Indiana's economic development relate to the fact that Indiana is more attractive to new, re-locating, and expanding businesses and industries because it has a strong system of higher education offering high quality, relevant services.

The State has many opportunities to help improve the quality of life for Hoosiers: to improve state parks, especially nationally visible efforts such as the White River Park; to improve cultural amenities in both the arts and the humanities; and to improve the quality of elementary and secondary schools throughout the State. Higher education is an essential contributor to all of these investments through trained personnel, research findings, or public service activities. While it is appropriate for other bodies to advise on the State's investments to improve the quality of life through other means, it seems clear to the Commission that Indiana could benefit from additional investments in higher education.

At the present time, Indiana ranks below the national average in the percent of population who have graduated from college: 16 percent of the nation has completed college, whereas 12.4 percent of Indiana's population has completed college. Related statistics show that only 43 percent of Indiana's high school graduates go on to college immediately after high school graduation; whereas the average for the nation is 50 percent. There are many reasons for our state's low college participation rate, including: the relatively high proportion of blue collar employees; until recently, the relatively easy availability and high pay of unskilled labor; and/or the continued out migration of the college educated leaving high proportion of first generation college students in Indiana. Nevertheless, the pool of high school graduates to draw from is at least as strong as for the nation as a whole.

Another important objective for the State is to increase the prospect for upward social and economic mobility of capable and motivated citizens. In many ways, Indiana seeks to assist its citizens who are striving to improve their own and their children's lives: through free public schools, the cost of which is the largest annual expenditure of State government; through extensive job training and retraining programs; and through assistance to small businesses in a variety of ways including a new source of venture capital from the Corporation for Innovation Development. However, higher education is the primary means by which most people achieve access to professional employment, higher income, reduced chances for unemployment, and greater career mobility. Perhaps more than any other public investment, higher education more nearly equalizes social and economic mobility of women and minorities with comparable academic achievement. The increased productive capacity of educated persons is probably the State's greatest return on its investment in higher education.

Ensuring Adequate Educational Capacity. The contribution of higher education towards the State objectives will not be realized without an adequate capacity in both public and independent sectors. Indiana's public and independent institutions have developed an extensive array of 4,579 degree programs. These programs range from agriculture to

zoology and from technical certificates to doctoral degrees. (See Table III-A-19.) Students rarely need to leave Indiana to pursue their chosen degree programs; often they can complete their degrees within 15 miles of their home. However, some high demand programs still must limit enrollment because of inadequate resources.

To contribute to the support of these programs, Indiana annually invests more than $420 million which institutions use to employ faculty, purchase equipment, maintain facilities, and provide all necessary support services. The physical and fiscal scale of the higher education enterprise is often surprising: public institutions alone operate over 1,000 buildings valued at more than $3 billion in current dollars and use more than $115 million in instructional equipment. Just to keep operating and capital investments current by satisfying needs for inflationary increases and capital depreciation would require over $80 million in additional expenditures each year for public institutions.

The programmatic and resource capacities of higher education are large and geographically accessible to most Hoosiers. But the costs of maintaining these capacities are also large. In recent years, about 10% of the annual revenues of all public and independent institutions have been derived from increased debt. Outstanding state-related debt has increased from $722 million on July 1, 1981 to an expected $1,024 on July 1, 1983. The growth of $150-200 million of new debt annually is likely to continue for the forseeable future. Outstanding state guaranteed student debt alone could reach over $1.5 billion before stabilizing.

This burgeoning debt burden raises several concerns for the State. As enrollments stabilize and decline, the higher debt burden will be borne by fewer students resulting in escalating fees without corresponding increases in services. As students and institutions pledge an increasing proportion of their future incomes, their flexibility and responsiveness to future uncertainties will be reduced. One can only speculate about future attitudes, but citizens with high educational debt burdens may well be less supportive than their predecessors of using increased general tax revenues to finance higher education.

Balancing Educational Capacity and Student Demand. In recent years, student demand has increased dramatically in the areas of business, computing, engineering, technology, health, and life sciences. In an attempt to obtain the best possible return on its investment, the State considers whether it should support continued enrollment increases in these high demand areas and the extent to which regional campuses should be developed in lieu of further expansion at main campuses. The rate at which graduates remain in Indiana and the need for graduates of these programs are important considerations in making these decisions. Hence it is important to distinguish the youth demand for higher education from that of older citizens. Young, single, unemployed students tend to be able to attend any residential

site in the State and look to a statewide or national employment market. Employed students with family and community responsibilities need education provided locally and respond predominantly to local labor market opportunities.

In a recent analysis, the Department of Commerce staff reached the following conclusions about the availability of programs and the college-going patterns of Indiana youth.

> During the 1950 to 1980 time period, Indiana colleges and universities awarded 2.99% of the total bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees awarded nationally. This relatively high percentage (when compared to Indiana's share of the national population, which is 2.45%) suggests that the low percentage of Indiana's population with four or more years of college throughout the past 40 years is a result of the migration from Indiana of many of those who received a college education here. (The Department of Commerce suggests that such a migration pattern results from greater and more appropriate employment opportunities in other areas of the country.)
>
> During the same period, Indiana colleges and universities conferred 3.89% of the degrees conferred nationally in engineering, math, chemistry, and physics. However, the number of scientists and engineers trained by Indiana colleges and universities over the same period greatly exceeds the number of scientists and engineers in Indiana in 1980. In engineering, for example, the state's universities awarded 4.72% of the bachelor's degrees awarded nationally over the 1950 to 1980 period, while Indiana accounted for 1.89% of the nation's engineers in 1978. The relatively low percentage of the state's population with educational training in the hard sciences and engineering in 1978 reflects a low level of appropriate employment opportunities in Indiana rather than insufficient education opportunities in the hard sciences and engineering in Indiana.

It should also be noted that the bulk of new job openings projected by the Indiana Employment Security Division are in positions not requiring higher education, e.g. maintenance, table waiting, clerical positions, and short order cooks. Public policy choices precipitated by these trends include the continuation of internally imposed enrollment limits in high student demand programs at several institutions and a continued excess of graduates with respect to positions available in Indiana in several areas such as engineering. It falls to the State and its agencies to sort out priorities among institutional requests and student demand, and to offer incentives for institutions to provide needed services so that these imbalances are minimized and the highest priority needs of the State can be met with available resources.

Creating Financial Infrastructures for Higher Education. Since 1965 the State of Indiana has created a number of important programs which provide financial support to higher education. In addition to direct appropriation of state tax revenues in support of higher education, these programs and organizations also orchestrate federal, private, and institutional resources. Specific examples of this financial infrastructure are:

- Indiana Guaranteed Student Loan Program. The State guarantees, with federal reinsurance, loans made by Indiana private financial institutions to students in or from Indiana. These low interest loans are subsidized by the federal government; currently students pay 9% interest on new student loans. The government guarantee along with the federal special allowance providing a "market return" to private lenders encourage over 400 lenders to make over $120 million available annually to almost 60,000 Hoosier students.

- Indiana Secondary Market for Education Loans, Inc. (ISMEL). With over $400 million outstanding in state guaranteed student loans and with student demand for loans expected to remain high, Indiana created a state secondary market. In its first 18 montns of operation, ISMEL has purchased over $63 million of loans from private lenders, thereby enabling them to meet more readily new demands for student loans. ISMEL also recently completed a very successful $100 million revenue bond financing to support its purchases over the next two to three years.

- Indiana Educational Facility Authority. While independent colleges do not receive direct State appropriations, they are eligible for tax exempt bonds, secured by their own revenues, and issued by the Facility Authority. Currently, $10.7 million has been borrowed at tax-exempt rates for facility or equipment improvements by independent institutions.

- State Tax Credits for Higher Education Contributions. Indiana encourages private support of both public and private colleges by a generous state tax credit. Individuals may deduct one-half of their contribution as a credit against state income taxes up to a maximum credit of $50 ($100 for a couple filing jointly) or, for a corporation, up to maximum of $500.

- Training and Education Data Service (TEDS). Initially sponsored by the Governor's office and five state agencies, TEDS is now a free standing, not-for-profit corporation providing information about career guidance, employment outlook, educational opportunities, special services for handicapped students, and financial aid. On a financially

self-supporting basis, TEDS is a wholesale information clearing house and service provider now serving over 100 school corporations, colleges, libraries, job training centers, and corporations.

The Institutional Perspective

The pattern of governance of Indiana's colleges and universities allows, and indeed expects, each institution to chart its own course within a broad outline of public policy. To perhaps a surprising degree, institutional revenues depend modestly on direct state appropriations: for public institutions $498 million (37%) out of their total $1.3 billion is provided by the State, and independent institutions receive no direct appropriation in their $500 million total revenue. State and federal student assistance provide approximately $74 million to students at both public and private colleges. To a very large degree, regardless of whether or not their trustees are appointed by the Governor or their budgets reviewed by the General Assembly, Indiana's colleges and universities are responsible for their own financial destiny.

There are many issues of finance which undoubtedly seem pressing to institutional leaders. Indeed, seeking revenues adequate to support their plans and dreams is a constant quest for institutions. However, there are three issues which are both common to most if not all institutions and particularly relevant to state policy concerns: the relationships of costs to revenues; changes in the means and costs of instruction; and increased competition among institutions, both public and private.

Relationship of Costs to Revenues. Institutions of higher education are experiencing a prolonged period of financial stress. Their perceived needs for funding have continued to outpace the revenues they have raised. Aspirations have risen, probably since the founding of each institution but certainly since 1965 when Indiana decided to support four public universities. In the past decade, institutions have proposed substantial expansions in the breadth and scope of their instructional and research activities. After careful review, the Commission has approved a more modest but still major expansion of program offerings. Even in these years of resource scarcity, institutions still strive to meet real needs through new and often expensive ventures. Internal reallocation can and does meet some of the resource needs but substantial additional funds from the state or other sources are still sought every biennium, and appropriately so. To the extent that the financial stress of institutions is the result of creative, visionary, and efficient leadership, all of our citizens should applaud.

However, there are other reasons one can cite for the perceived financial strain upon both public and private institutions:

- General inflation reached a post-World War II high for several years at the end of the 1970's and the inflation specific to higher education, especially library materials, was often even higher.

- Capital obsolescence has become acute, reflecting the building surge of the 1960's and the rate of technological change in instructional equipment.

- Students have changed dramatically the distribution of their major fields from lower cost areas, such as education and the humanities, to higher cost areas, such as engineering, technology, business, and computer science.

- Increasing age and tenure of staff present both a financial problem to institutions, in that the average salary and benefit package costs more each year, and a qualitative problem, in that opportunities for renewal resulting from the addition of new faculty are no longer as available as they once were.

- The extent to which institutions are willing and find it necessary to pursue opportunities for external funding and to increase student fees, two sources which provide nearly two-thirds of institutions' revenues.

Changes in the Means of Instruction. Changes in the effectiveness and costs of technology, student and employer expectations, and the emergence of new educational providers over the past five to ten years have created unprecedented opportunities to re-examine present approaches to collegiate instruction. Further motivating this review is the fact that the natural aging of faculty will result in the retirement, resignation, or death of over one-half of the faculty of Indiana colleges by the mid 1990's. This change will enable institutions to employ faculty who will have experienced first-hand, as students, methods of instruction that are more individualized, flexible, varied, and economical. This will also enable institutions to choose not to replace with new instructors some faculty who retire, but to invest in new instructional technologies. Computer-mediated, television-based, interactive instructional programs now exist and, as their costs and effectiveness are evaluated, some may well be preferable to the current "hand craft" approach to teaching.

Instruction is still very much a labor intensive enterprise, and salaries now constitute nearly three-quarters of all expenditures in higher education. The vast majority of State funds which go to higher education (93%) are used for instruction, which means they go primarily to salaries. But the real purchasing power of revenues per student has declined on all public campuses in Indiana since 1977-78, and a similar pattern has probably occurred on independent campuses. The continuation of the "hand-craft" and "cottage industry"

means of instruction in colleges is a major cause of the substantial expense of higher education.

However, change in any traditional organization is difficult, and after surviving largely unchanged as organizational types for over 900 years, colleges are certainly traditional. Yet an opportunity for change will be available during the next two decades when, through natural evolution, the majority of faculty members will leave academe through retirement, death, and career change. During this period of transition, the programmatic emphases of a college can be changed and capital-based instruction can be substituted for labor-based instruction without displacing existing faculty members. On the contrary, the new faculty members who are hired can imbue their colleagues with a willingness at least to tolerate and hopefully to benefit from a new order.

No greater opportunity exists for reducing the resource needs of higher education while increasing educational effectiveness than changing the means of instruction beginning in the late 1980's. So favorable an opportunity will not recur until the late 2010's.

Increased Competition. The steady maturation of regional campuses and the Indiana Vocational and Technical College system, as well as the continued opportunities offered by the private colleges and universities of the State, provide increased competition for all institutions. Market shares of students have shifted in the past 20 years from 50-50 public-private to the current 75-25 public-private shares. As the youth population declines, colleges become increasingly competitive for the remaining, academically qualified youth. With increasing dependence upon both student and private sources of funds, institutions find themselves increasingly engaged in price competition. Somewhat like domestic airlines in recent years, colleges find that a majority of students are receiving price discounts (student assistance) which places an extra financial burden on all institutions but particularly upon independent institutions. At least recently, the increased competition has not increased youth participation rates in college but has lowered the price to those who would probably have attended anyway.

The extent of competition among institutions is likely to continue to increase in the near future, not only because of a declining youth population, but also because of several state policy choices:

- Students have recently been required to bear the vast majority (75%-93%) of the cost of new investments in public institutions, which implies an almost unsubsidized market system at the margin.

- Public tuitions have recently increased faster than most private tuitions (15%-20% annually), suggesting increased price competition.

- New academic degree programs which compete with existing programs have been approved when adequate demand is believed to exist and capital costs are not unacceptably high.

- Timely and accurate information is now made available by TEDS on all postsecondary educational opportunities throughout the state, thereby facilitating comparison by potential students.

- Loans for students are guaranteed by the State and private capital is encouraged through the state secondary market to increase student purchasing power and enable them to choose among competing educational programs.

While institutions have been alert to the potential geographic and programmatic encroachments of other colleges and universities, they seem to be much less aware of the extent to which corporate and government sponsored educational activities have developed. Nationally, colleges and universities serve approximately 12 million students, while over 46 million adults participate in post-high school education through other institutions and organizations. The growth of these alternative educational activities is certainly related to the recognition of the relationships among corporate performance, productivity, profits, and the education of employees. The fact that so many of these activities occur outside of colleges and universities probably results from institutions not putting a high priority on serving the non-degree training needs of business and government. Corporate involvement in the traditional college and university functions has not been limited to instruction. The counseling, testing, and research services of higher education are increasingly being taken on by proprietary arrangements. Some colleges and universities are beginning to collaborate with as well as to compete with these non-educational and for-profit organizations.

The Students' Perspective

In the midst of discussing a billion dollar enterprise, serving hundreds of thousands of students through thousands of programs offered at hundreds of sites in Indiana, it is perhaps easy but never acceptable to lose sight of Mary Brown, Tom Johnson, and each other individual student. The principal purpose behind most state and federal appropriations, the principal mission of most faculty and staff, and the principal objective of most parents who forego the use of their own money to support the education of their children are the same: the development and learning of each student to his or her fullest potential.

There are many factors to an individual's decisions of whether to attend college, where to attend, what to study, to what degree level, in what type of residential environment, etc. Only a few of these

factors intersect with state concerns or public policy: the benefits which accrue to individuals from higher education; the prices students face as they decide about college; and the extent of choice available to them when they set out to participate in higher education.

Benefits of Higher Education to the Individual. Ironically, the most valuable consequences of higher education for the individual and, therefore, for society--enhancement of the ability to appreciate, the maturation of a value structure, the increase in expressive skills, and intellectual development--are often not the primary reason for an individual to choose to enroll in college. Awareness, and consequently appreciation, of the full impact of higher education inevitably evolves over one's lifetime. Obtaining an education is one of those rare decisions in life that few people ever regret. Obviously higher education is not the only agent of individual development. The family, church, workplace, and the larger society certainly have great influence over individual development, especially in the areas of values and sense of appreciation. With respect to intellectual development, however, colleges and universities have the major responsibility to build upon a solid foundation prepared in secondary education and to extend one's development to the fullest potential.

The value that most students and parents do recognize is the advantage of higher education for entering the job market and for subsequent career mobility. Indeed, many careers and promotions are accessible only to those with a college education. The tendency to use the requirement of a college degree in order to reduce the number of applicants for a particular position is likely to continue to the point where the real competition for jobs will be between the well-trained and the less well-trained college graduates. The value-added of college in terms of salary levels and the likelihood of employment (and reduced probability of unemployment) for college graduates versus their non-college educated peers is well documented and significant.

Price of Higher Education. Since at least 1972, students have experienced a period in which the constant dollar price of participation in higher education either declined (public) or remained constant (private) while student aid increased dramatically. Federal and state grants (gifts) to students have doubled from $37 million in 1975-76 to $74 million in 1982-83 while the total number of college youth has remained essentially constant. By almost every measure, in the past decade the price to students has certainly not increased any faster than prices in general and the explosion in student grants has meant that the out-of-pocket price of college measured in constant dollars has declined for almost all types of institutions since 1972. However, older students with home and work responsibilities have not benefitted greatly from increased student grants.

While the continuing and increasing levels of youth unemployment are regrettable by almost every consideration, one consequence is that the opportunity cost of college attendance by youth is lower than in recent memory. This is particularly true of minority youth, individuals from disadvantaged families, and in some communities, young women.

In view of these trends, it seems paradoxical that students facing declining or stable real prices for college have elected to assume dramatically increasing debt burdens. However, the terms of the state Guaranteed Student Loan are that funds are essentially interest-free while in school and the interest rate is 9% once out of school (or past various deferments) for six months. This has clearly been an offer that millions of Americans could not refuse. As suggested above, the long-term consequences of this debt burden are not yet fully appreciated.

Extent of Choice Available. The scope of campuses and academic programs available in Indiana's public, independent, and proprietary institutions is extensive. Students choosing to pursue a college degree program in Indiana have a rich variety of programs and institutions to consider in making their selection. Students do not always agree with this, however, because many want convenient access to high demand programs when and where they are thought to be needed. Obviously, completely open accessibility can be at odds with the State's priorities and limited resources and with institutional standards and their realistic ability to respond.

There is a continuing discussion about how choices for high demand limited capacity fields should be rationed. The possibilities include: increasing admission standards, a course followed by many professional schools; locating the physical site of such offerings at under-enrolled campuses in the state, a course followed by California, Maryland, and other states; setting a higher price for high demand, high economic return fields of study, as Indiana has done for flight training and medicine, and as many states have done for a variety of fields; or expand capacity to meet a greater proportion of student demand, even if no greater employment opportunities exist in the state, as many states did in education and are now doing in engineering. In practice, some part of each strategy is often followed. However this shotgun approach leaves students with unclear signals and public policy makers without a clear opportunity to express their judgments. "Muddling through" may be a fair description of current practice but it is rarely a prescription for good public policy. Ostensible choices and real choices often diverge over the reality of price and finance.

Summary

Thomas Jefferson chose as one of the several accomplishments for which he wished to be remembered the role he played as the founder of the University of Virginia. His motivation then, as sound today as in 1820, was:

> "I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of the society but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion."

> "If a nation expects to be ignorant and free, in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and never will be."

To achieve the state of civilization to which we aspire, to achieve the just and productive society to which we lay claim, education must be our cornerstone. The choice before each of our states is not whether to finance higher education, for not to invest to the full extent of each state's capacity is to limit all of our futures. Rather, the choice is, by what means should higher education be financed: should institutions and students be enabled to seek their own destinies guided but not limited by state needs, priorities and resources, or should institutional and student choices be limited by law or policy to conform only to the desires of a state controlling body? It is with ease and confidence that this Commission counsels the former course. Within available resources, the State should be clear about its priorities and both public and independent colleges and universities as well as students should be encouraged to go beyond these priorities to achieve their institutional or individual objectives to the greatest extent possible.

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SECTION II

COMMISSION ACTIVITIES DURING 1982

REFLECTION UPON 1981 ANNUAL REPORT

The focus of the Commission's 1981 Annual Report was on roles for postsecondary education in the economic development of Indiana. That report contained suggestions from the institutions on how they might contribute to the State's economic development and on mechanisms for improving the productivity of higher education which were provided in response to an invitation from Governor Robert Orr and Lieutenant Governor John Mutz. This issue is still timely and Table II-A gives an update on what has transpired during 1982 to address the university proposals.

COMMISSION MEETINGS

The following is a synopsis of the activities of the Indiana Commission for Higher Education during the 1982 calendar year. The Commission met in regular session on these dates.

January 14-15	Indianapolis (Governor's Conference)
March 5	Bloomington
May 13-14	Indianapolis
June 12	Indianapolis
June 25	Muncie
July 8-9	Fort Wayne
September 9-10	West Lafayette
October 7-8	Indianapolis
November 11-12	Indianapolis
December 9-10	Indianapolis

ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

Commission Actions on Degree Programs. In 1982, the Commission acted on 31 proposals submitted during the year, and on two proposals submitted in 1981. In carrying out its review responsibility, Commission staff worked with the State Board of Vocational and Technical Education in the review of new vocational-technical program areas and options in accordance with the principles, policies, and procedures which were updated in October 1981. This cooperative review, which emphasizes the examination of broad program area categories, has reduced the number of new program options brought to the Commission. In addition, the use of the routine academic decision item mechanism has assisted in speeding up the process of review.

Table II-B shows Commission actions.

TABLE II-A

Suggested Means for Contributing to Indiana's Economic Development *	Update
Assistance to local community groups in preparing grant applications and assist local planners in developing industrial parks. (Vincennes University)	Vincennes University has made the services of a grantsperson available to the community in order to obtain additional funding for local development.
Creation of a "Business and Industry Assistance Center" to coordinate the use of university resources in providing direct assistance and consultation to local businesses. (Both Ball State University and Indiana State University.)	The service unit of the Division of Business at Indiana State University has been reorganized, expanded, and titled "Wabash Valley Research and Management Services." This unit was made a part of the ISU budget and has become increasingly active. Ball State University requested funds for a Community and Business Development Service Center.
Establishment of a Technical Extension Program similar to Agricultural Extension, to provide technical consultation to Indiana firms and communities. (Purdue University)	Recommended in 1983-85 Biennial Budget and will be established if funded.
Creation of a Molecular Biology Institute to increase the competitiveness of the State and the university in this area. (Indiana University)	The Institute for Molecular and Cell Biology was requested and recommended in the 1983-85 Biennial Budget.
Creation of a Coal Research Institute to seek interdisciplinary solutions to the use of coal as an energy source. (Indiana University)	This is still in the discussion stage of development.
Creation of an IU Center for Economic Development Statewide to coordinate the development of programs contributing to Indiana's economic development. (Indiana University)	No further action to report.
Addition of a CAD-CAM program and a robotics program to help meet the computer technology requirements. (Vincennes University)	The Associate of Science in Robotics degree was approved by the Commission for Higher Education in December, 1982. This program will be implemented in Fall 1983 if funded. CAD-CAM is in process; expected to be fully functional in Fall, 1983.
Initiation of a Weekend College for fulltime workers to take advantage of exising facilities and faculty. (Vincennes University)	A residential Weekend College is still under discussion at Vincennes University.
Creation of a Federal Aviation Administration Regional Service Center. (Indiana State University)	Matching funds obtained from external sources are supporting a study to determine the need for a flight instruction research institute. Study will be completed in June 1983.
Initiation of a statewide Technology Program to broaden program access. (Purdue University)	Recommended in 1983-85 Biennial Budget and will be implemented if funded.
Development of an Institute for Advanced Study to convene scholars and artists. (Indiana University).	The Institute for Advanced Study was implemented July 1, 1982. One group of participants has already completed a program; a second group is being selected. A conference is being planned involving industry, government, philanthropic organizations and research universities to study a wide range of economic problems.

*Suggested by institutions in response to the Governor's request.

TABLE II-B

ACTIONS IN 1982 ON NEW DEGREE PROGRAM REQUESTS SUBMITTED IN 1981

CHE #	Institution	Name of Program	Date Received	Action
81-12	IU-Southeast	BA in Geography	6-81	Defer 11-13-81, Appr 3-5-82.
81-16	PU-Calumet	MA in Communication	10-81	Approved 3-5-82.

NEW DEGREE PROGRAM REQUESTS SUBMITTED IN 1982

82-1	Vincennes	AS in Medical Lab Technology	1-27	Program option; SBVTE approved 3-2-82.
82-2	Vincennes	AS in Medical Records Tech.	1-27	Program option; SBVTE approved 4-6-82.
82-3	IVTC-SW	AAS, TC in Computer Progr.	2-8	Recom appr to SBVTE 3-5-82. SBVTE appr 4-6-82.
82-4	PU-Calumet	BS in Industrial Hygiene	3-26	Approved 5-11-82.
82-5	PU-WL	BSLA in Landscape Arch.	5-11	Approved as routine action 6-11-82.
82-6	Ball State	PhD in School Psychology	5-20	Action delayed at institution's request for further internal review.
82-7	IU-Bloomington	Master of Comparative Law	5-20	Approved 6-11-82.
82-8	IU-South Bend	BS in Computer Science	5-20	Approved 6-11-82.
82-9	PU-West Lafayette	BS in Comp. & Elec. Engin.	5-28	Approved 6-11-82.
82-10	Ball State	AS in Nursing	5-28	Recommend approval to SBVTE as experimental program 6-11-82. SBVTE approved 7-6-82.
82-11	ISU-Terre Haute	AS in Trade & Indus. Ed.	6-3	Approved 9-10-82.
82-12	PU-West Lafayette	AAS in Trade & Tech. Tchr. Ed.	6-3	Approved 9-10-82.
82-13	IU-Bloomington	AS in Costume Constr. Tech.	6-3	SBVTE approved 9-7-82.
82-14	IUPUI	BS in Radiation Therapy Tech.	6-22	Approved 9-10-82.
82-15	IUPUI	BA in Art History	6-22	Approved 9-10-82.
82-16	IU-Kokomo	BS in Nursing	6-22	Action delayed 12-10-82; approved 1-14-83.
82-17	PU-West Lafayette	BS in Supervision at IU-Kokomo	7-7	Approved 9-10-82.
82-18	Ball State	MS in Nursing in Fort Wayne	6-28	Program authority not requested.
82-19	IVTC-South Bend	AAS in Nursing	7-22	Delay 9-10-82 for further review. Approved as experimental program and recommended approval to SBVTE 10-8-82. SBVTE approved 11-9-82.
82-20	IVTC-Lafayette	AAS in Nursing	7-22	Delay 9-10-82 for further review. Approved as experimental program and recommended approval to SBVTE 10-8-82. SBVTE approved 11-9-82.
82-21	IVTC-Whitewater	AAS in Nursing	7-22	Delay 9-10-82 for further review. Approved as experimental program and recommended approval to SBVTE 10-8-82. SBVTE approved 11-9-82.
82-22	IVTC-Southwest	TC in Diesel Power Tech.	7-22	Recommended approval to SBVTE 9-10-82. SBVTE approved 10-5-82.
82-23	IVTC-Southwest	OC,TC,AAS in Mach Tool Tech	7-22	Recommended approval to SBVTE 9-10-82. SBVTE approved 10-5-82.
82-24	IVTC-Northwest	OC,TC,AAS in Electronics: Digital Computers	7-22	Program option; SBVTE approved 9-7-82.
82-25	IVTC-Southeast	TC in Practical Nursing	7-22	Program option; SBVTE approved 9-7-82.
82-26	IVTC-Southwest	TC in Secr. Tech. - Legal		Program option; SBVTE approved 3-2-82.
82-27	IVTC-Wabash Val	AAS in Med. Lab Technician		Program option; SBVTE approved 3-2-82.
82-28	IVTC-Whitewater	OC-TC-AAS in Acct. Tech.		Program option; SBVTE approved 4-6-82.
82-29	IVTC-Northwest	TC in Practical Nursing		Program option; SBVTE approved 5-11-82.
82-30	IVTC-Fort Wayne	OC in Security & Loss Prev.	8-16	Program option; SBVTE approved 10-5-82.
82-31	Purdue-West Laf	AAS,BS Computer Integrated Manufacturing Technology	9-22	Approved 10-8-82. SBVTE approved 11-9-82.
82-32	IVTC-Sellersburg	AAS in Nursing	9-30	Approved as experimental program and recommended approval to SBVTE 10-8-82. SBVTE approved 11-9-82.
82-33	IVTC-Fort Wayne	AAS in Culinary Arts	10-26	Approved as routine action 12-10-82. SBVTE approved 11-9-82.
82-34	IVTC-Fort Wayne	AAS, TC, OC in Secr.-Admin. (Word Processing Option)	10-26	Program option; SBVTE approved 11-9-82.
82-35	IVTC-South Bend	AAS, TC in Diesel Power Tech. (Medium & Heavy Truck Option)	10-26	Program option; SBVTE approved 11-9-82.
82-36	IVTC-Sellersburg	AAS,TC,OC in Secr.-Admin. (Word Processing Option)	10-26	Program option; SBVTE approved 11-9-82.
82-37	Ball State	AS in Comp. Integ. Mfg. Tech.	10-26	SBVTE approved 11-9-82. Action delayed at institution's request for further internal review.
82-38	ISU-Evansville	BS in Comp. Info. Systems	10-26	Approved 12-10-82.
82-39	ISU-Evansville	MS in Industrial Management	10-26	Action delayed for further review 12-10-82.
82-40	Vincennes	AS in Robotics	10-26	Approved 12-10-82, SBVTE approved 11-9-82.
82-41	IVTC-Indpls.	AAS in Culinary Arts	10-26	Awaiting IVTC reply.
82-42	IVTC-South Bend	AAS,TC in Comp. Progr. at Warsaw	10-26	Awaiting IVTC reply.
82-43	IUPUI	MS in Geology	11-30	Under review.
82-44	ISU-Terre Haute	MS in Marriage & Family Ther.	12-17	Under review.

Reviews of Existing Programs. The enabling legislation for the Commission includes responsibility for reviewing all existing programs. In 1978, the Commission requested all state institutions except Indiana Vocational Technical College (IVTC) to select programs for review--with all programs to be reviewed every six years--and to report to the Commission each July on the findings of the reviews. Vocational-technical programs offered by IVTC and other institutions are reviewed by the State Board of Vocational and Technical Education (SBVTE) every five years according to policies and procedures promulgated in the Indiana State Plan for Vocational Education. The Commission cooperates with the State Board in the development of review procedures, thereby obviating the need for separate institutional reviews of the same programs. In 1982, reports of the reviews of 41 degree programs and five major academic organizational units were received. As a result of this process, additional revisions were made to the Academic Program Inventory.

Regional Needs Studies. During 1982, the Commission worked with public and independent institution officials as well as with civic, corporate, and union leaders to study the needs and opportunities for higher education and training in twenty-six counties in northeast Indiana. Indiana Farm Bureau officials, Chamber of Commerce leaders, mayors, labor union officials, educators, institution trustees, and others were asked to comment on a Commission-compiled statistical profile of the region and the State, and on the following items:

(1) College and university services in their area which were especially deserving of commendation;

(2) Unmet high priority needs for education and training at the college and university level;

(3) Additional opportunities for cooperation between colleges and universities and the business-civic community (e.g., technical assistance to small businesses, consultation on and help with community planning and economic development, community support for college-level programs, collaborative efforts to raise new resources to meet new needs, etc.); and

(4) College and university programs which, in their judgment, seemed to overlap or duplicate other services.

The observations and recommendations of the study were discussed at several public meetings, and final recommendations were adopted by the Commission on October 8, 1982. The results of the study helped in the development of budget recommendations for 1983-85 and to update the Indiana Plan.

Additional copies of the report's executive summary, which has been distributed widely, are available from the Commission office.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Much of 1982 has been devoted to budget recommendation analysis and formulation for the 1983-85 biennium. In preparing its 1983-85 budget, the Commission tried to accomplish several key changes from previous years:

(1) Interweave (or consolidate) the budget areas: capital, operating, special line items, and SSACI.

(2) Assign budget priorities to all cash expenditure items.

(3) Identify appropriate funding sources for each proposed budget increase.

Each of these improvements has required corresponding changes to the procedural and computer support activities underlying the budget process.

In preparation for the 1983-85 budget, Commission staff worked with institutional representatives to complete several routine studies: an inventory and summary of instructional equipment, an inventory and summary of academic facilities, a biennial cost study, and the annual inventory of students conducted through the Commission's Student Information System.

During the first half of 1983, Commission staff have continued a project to examine the marginal cost estimation process used by the Commission in its budget build-up. With the assistance of the public institutions, Commission staff have completed their analysis of 1978-79 cost study data and begun a similar study for 1980-81. When completed, this study will be used by the Commission to determine whether a change in the marginal costing budget process seems warranted.

STAFF CHANGES

During 1982, three staff members were appointed by the Commission.

July	Gary Gray, Computer Applications Specialist
	Nanette Harfst, Secretary for Financial Affairs Area
September	Judith A. Redwine, Academic Program Officer

Three staff members left the Commission during 1982.

Erik Freitag, Information Systems Coordinator
Charles Seitz, Director of Financial Affairs
Marnia Kennon, Academic Program Officer

1983 MEETINGS

The following 1983 meeting dates and locations have been approved by the Commission.

January 13-14	Indianapolis
February	No Meeting
March 10-11	Indianapolis
April 7-8	Indianapolis
May 12-13	Indianapolis
June 9-10	Indianapolis

Meeting dates for the remainder of the year will be set at the Commission's July meeting.

SECTION III
STATISTICS DESCRIBING AND COMPARING INDIANA HIGHER EDUCATION

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TABLE III-A-1

STATEWIDE FALL ENROLLMENTS
BY YEAR AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION

	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS			INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS			ALL INSTITUTIONS		
Fall	Head-count	Full-time	Part-time	Head-count	Full-time	Part-time	Head-count	Full-time	Part-time
1973	149,345	99,916	49,429	52,361	41,023	11,338	201,706	140,939	60,767
1974	154,086	99,395	54,691	52,288	41,188	11,100	206,374	140,583	65,791
1975	167,212	109,238	57,974	51,717	40,882	10,835	218,929	150,120	68,809
1976	171,059	110,625	60,434	52,932	41,488	11,444	223,991	152,113	71,878
1977	174,907	110,099	64,808	52,794	41,244	11,550	227,701	151,243	76,358
1978	174,728	107,360	67,368	52,273	41,174	11,099	227,001	148,534	78,467
1979	179,649	111,090	68,559	52,976	41,798	11,178	232,625	152,888	79,737
1980	190,584	119,050	71,534	53,731	42,596	11,135	244,315	161,646	82,669
1981	193,479	121,486	71,993	53,367	42,245	11,122	246,846	163,731	83,115
1982	195,883	122,921	72,962	52,679	41,592	11,087	248,562	164,513	84,049

Sources: Annual editions of Report of Enrollment in Indiana Colleges and Universities, prepared for the Indiana Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions officers, by N. M. Parkhurst and T. N. Gunderson. All enrollments reported are degree-credit and include extention students. 1981 data taken from HEGIS Fall Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education, 1981.

TABLE III-A-2

FALL HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY CAMPUS AND YEAR

	HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT							
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	167,212	169,882	175,324	174,728	179,649	190,584	193,479	195,883
Indiana University	71,485	71,376	72,377	69,709	70,992	73,667	74,960	75,674
Bloomington	32,651	32,281	31,884	31,526	31,840	31,877	32,229	32,711
East	1,298	1,302	1,401	1,381	1,438	1,369	1,426	1,448
Kokomo	2,637	2,516	2,481	2,313	2,344	2,543	2,708	2,808
Northwest	4,929	4,701	4,736	4,204	4,056	4,446	4,573	4,897
South Bend	5,903	5,701	6,167	5,780	5,800	6,299	6,116	5,912
Southeast	3,842	3,769	4,008	3,998	4,061	4,336	4,564	4,640
IUPUI	20,225	21,106	21,700	20,507	21,453	22,797	23,344	23,258
Purdue University[1]	46,799	48,283	49,093	48,780	49,776	52,577	53,084	53,050
West Lafayette	29,335	30,422	30,822	31,070	31,990	32,983	32,874	32,639
Calumet	6,715	6,883	6,977	6,676	6,634	7,229	7,568	7,719
North Central	1,790	1,933	2,021	2,042	2,015	2,183	2,270	2,544
IUPU Fort Wayne	8,959	9,045	9,273	8,992	9,137	10,182	10,370	10,148
Indiana State University	14,820	14,479	14,838	14,560	15,074	15,613	15,677	15,597
Terre Haute	11,875	11,514	11,915	11,692	12,056	12,362	12,091	11,933
Evansville	2,945	2,965	2,923	2,868	3,018	3,251	3,586	3,664
Ball State University	19,150	19,481	19,159	18,875	18,944	19,892	19,059	19,091
Vincennes University	3,617	3,898	3,838	3,858	4,444	5,174	5,662	6,173
Indiana Vocational Technical College	11,341	12,365	16,019	18,946	20,419	23,661	25,037	26,298
Northwest	822	778	1,113	1,264	1,747	2,687	2,961	3,294
North Central	1,350	1,209	1,702	2,113	1,950	2,018	2,133	2,374
Northeast	1,133	1,392	1,988	2,315	2,222	2,756	3,139	3,375
Lafayette	749	939	1,125	830	955	1,015	1,229	1,482
Kokomo	905	1,132	1,297	1,554	1,605	1,691	1,494	1,447

TABLE III-A-2 (Continued)

FALL HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY CAMPUS AND YEAR

	HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT							
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
East Central	795	875	1,253	1,636	1,930	2,228	2,345	2,194
Wabash Valley	627	868	825	1,085	1,104	1,355	1,419	1,559
Central Indiana	2,512	2,390	3,109	3,679	3,913	4,253	4,313	4,142
Whitewater	288	408	662	786	849	925	943	905
Columbus	464	618	788	1,260	1,376	1,612	1,803	1,860
Southeast	180	214	332	391	398	517	553	565
Southwest	960	941	1,037	1,158	1,358	1,373	1,405	1,706
South Central	556	601	788	875	1,012	1,231	1,300	1,395
INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS	53,342	52,930	52,794	52,273	52,533	53,731	53,367	52,679
Ancilla Domini Jr. College	322	332	242	231	281	409	500	506
Anderson College	1,925	2,024	2,030	2,041	2,038	2,005	2,032	2,008
Bethel College	439	392	420	439	462	501	431	405
Butler University	4,282	4,117	4,025	3,851	3,764	3,906	3,982	4,030
Calumet College	1,625	1,536	1,736	1,592	1,470	1,374	1,316	1,269
Christian Theological Seminary	245	289	297	251	265	306	335	342
Concordia Senior College[2]	251	95	--	--	--	--	--	--
DePauw University	2,396	2,403	2,416	2,372	2,409	2,503	2,425	2,394
Earlham College	1,290	1,203	1,123	1,108	1,089	1,202	1,193	1,146
Fort Wayne Art Institute[3]	208	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fort Wayne Bible College	541	540	511	510	473	469	446	451
Franklin College	715	736	704	669	653	633	602	531
Goshen College	1,265	1,219	1,210	1,215	1,314	1,291	1,208	1,122
Goshen Bibilical Seminary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grace College	1,010	1,138	1,113	1,163	1,218	1,291	1,335	1,320
Grace Theological Seminary[4]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hanover College	993	922	899	926	985	1,011	987	980
Holy Cross Junior College	274	262	248	228	263	264	296	314

TABLE III-A-2 (Continued)

FALL HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY CAMPUS AND YEAR

	HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT							
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Huntington College	597	630	553	581	552	545	491	438
Indiana Central University	2,887	3,176	3,240	3,101	3,100	3,176	3,305	3,301
Indiana Institute of Technology	349	353	335	408	498	544	526	557
International Business College	890	453	351	478	--	--	--	--
Manchester College	1,171	1,095	1,106	1,152	1,237	1,253	1,168	1,011
Marian College	801	794	779	746	880	845	879	855
Marion College	834	851	857	954	1,081	1,097	1,045	1,077
Martin Center	--	--	--	--	--	--	54	130
Northwood Institute	150	185	161	131	157	123	104	114
Oakland City College	525	557	530	526	545	610	652	562
Rose-Hulman Institute	1,049	1,117	1,149	1,170	1,233	1,268	1,282	1,322
St. Francis College	1,274	1,221	1,577	1,372	1,353	1,217	1,233	1,269
St. Joseph's College	1,091	1,052	1,034	976	948	1,002	982	962
St. Mary-of-the-Woods College	496	605	607	565	625	707	691	662
St. Mary's College	1,733	1,837	1,751	1,838	1,817	1,796	1,857	1,814
St. Meinrad College	251	251	237	203	210	371	337	328
St. Meinrad School of Theology	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taylor University	1,467	1,491	1,523	1,538	1,578	1,576	1,588	1,470
Tri-State University	1,262	1,318	1,377	1,295	1,261	1,262	1,167	1,092
University of Evansville	5,169	4,904	4,906	4,817	4,898	5,180	4,908	4,761
University of Notre Dame	8,687	8,840	8,720	8,893	8,775	8,921	9,032	9,292
Valparaiso University	4,036	4,147	4,202	4,123	4,206	4,179	4,104	4,081
Valparaiso - Fort Wayne	--	--	--	--	107	120	112	--
Wabash College	842	845	825	810	788	774	762	766
ALL INSTITUTIONS REPORTING[5]	220,554	222,812	228,118	227,001	232,182	244,315	246,846	248,562

TABLE III-A-2 (Continued)

FALL HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY CAMPUS AND YEAR

Source: Annual editions of Report of Enrollments in Indiana Colleges and Universities, prepared for the Indiana Association of collegiate Registrars and Admissions officers by N. M. Parkhurst and T. N. Gunderson.

Notes:

[1]Purdue totals include all enrollment for IUPU-Fort Wayne.
[2]Concordia Senior College closed in Fall 1977.
[3]The Fort Wayne Art Institute became part of IUPU-Fort Wayne beginning in Fall 1976.
[4]Grace College and Seminary enrollments are combined for IACRAO reports.
[5]Occasionally totals differ from those reported in Table III-A-1 because of enrollment updates by several institutions.
Notation: (--) Means data were not available.

S-III

TABLE III-A-3

1980-81 AND 1981-82 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT STATISTICS BY CAMPUS
INDIANA HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

	1980-81 Academic Year					1981-82 Academic Year				
	Head-Count	Full-Time	Part-Time	Semester Credit Hours	F.T.E.	Head-Count	Full-Time	Part-Time	Semester Credit Hours	F.T.E.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS										
Indiana University	104,598	38,662	65,936	1,685,707	59,126	104,888	38,930	65,958	1,685,725	58,972
Bloomington	40,553	24,410	16,143	850,051	29,633	41,053	24,925	16,128	861,239	29,989
East	2,383	245	2,138	22,047	737	2,361	231	2,130	22,039	738
Kokomo	4,004	559	3,445	42,587	1,442	4,178	584	3,594	44,601	1,509
Northwest	7,117	1,471	5,646	88,718	3,040	7,279	1,429	5,850	89,255	3,042
South Bend	9,926	1,728	8,198	111,483	3,886	9,564	1,571	7,993	105,400	3,656
Southeast	6,372	1,611	4,761	87,137	2,965	6,711	1,690	5,021	91,204	3,097
IUPUI (Health)	4,970	3,058	1,912	136,970	5,260	4,798	2,862	1,936	126,896	4,869
IUPUI (NonHealth)	29,273	5,580	23,693	346,715	12,164	28,944	5,638	23,306	345,093	12,074
Purdue University	65,117	32,167	32,950	1,311,056	44,966	65,684	33,095	32,589	1,335,703	45,842
West Lafayette	37,626	26,168	11,458	955,349	32,936	37,431	26,702	10,729	964,908	33,281
Calumet	10,296	2,273	8,023	133,086	4,498	10,744	2,500	8,244	142,596	4,823
North Central	3,135	579	2,556	37,337	1,255	3,236	573	2,663	38,741	1,301
IUPU-Fort Wayne	14,060	3,147	10,913	185,284	6,277	14,273	3,320	10,953	189,458	6,437
Indiana State Univ.	21,281	10,139	11,142	406,457	13,822	21,369	10,118	11,251	409,774	13,917
Terre Haute	17,064	8,427	8,637	331,464	11,322	16,715	8,350	8,365	329,413	11,239
Evansville	4,217	1,712	2,505	74,993	2,500	4,654	1,768	2,886	80,362	2,679

TABLE III-A-3 (Continued)

1980-81 AND 1981-82 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT STATISTICS BY CAMPUS
INDIANA HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

	1980-81 Academic Year					1981-82 Academic Year				
	Head-Count	Full-Time	Part-Time	Semester Credit Hours	F.T.E.	Head-Count	Full-Time	Part-Time	Semester Credit Hours	F.T.E.
Ball State University	26,452	13,904	12,548	545,200	18,728	25,590	13,917	11,673	542,517	18,589
Vincennes University	7,360	3,360	4,000	144,159	4,805	8,073	3,724	4,349	157,205	5,240
IVTC	42,434	7,934	34,500	511,387	17,046	45,616	8,327	37,289	546,013	18,200
Northwest	5,428	750	4,678	52,383	1,746	5,736	790	4,946	60,065	2,002
North Central	3,866	610	3,256	42,002	1,400	4,315	607	3,708	43,640	1,455
Northeast	5,305	596	4,709	50,557	1,685	5,906	771	5,135	60,686	2,023
Lafayette	1,677	353	1,324	20,395	680	2,310	428	1,882	26,083	869
Kokomo	2,512	616	1,896	35,158	1,172	2,420	559	1,861	31,605	1,053
East Central	4,181	918	3,263	56,489	1,883	4,178	927	3,251	57,264	1,909
Wabash Valley	2,253	578	1,675	34,785	1,160	2,423	644	1,779	37,358	1,245
Central Indiana	7,469	1,442	6,027	94,723	3,157	8,040	1,321	6,719	92,418	3,081
Whitewater	1,806	306	1,500	19,684	656	1,766	311	1,455	19,407	647
Columbus	2,760	593	2,167	36,792	1,226	3,016	711	2,305	42,828	1,428
Southeast	908	125	783	9,625	321	919	134	785	9,897	330
Southwest	2,314	475	1,839	28,601	953	2,414	484	1,930	30,559	1,019
South Central	1,955	572	1,383	30,194	1,006	2,173	640	1,533	34,204	1,140
Total Public	267,242	106,166	161,076	4,603,964	158,494	271,220	108,111	163,109	4,676,937	160,761

TABLE III-A-3 (Continued)

1980-81 AND 1981-82 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT STATISTICS BY CAMPUS
INDIANA HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

	1980-81 Academic Year					1981-82 Academic Year				
	Head-Count	Full-Time	Part-Time	Semester Credit Hours	F.T.E.	Head-Count	Full-Time	Part-Time	Semester Credit Hours	F.T.E.
INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS										
Ancilla College	--[1]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Anderson College	--	--	--	--	--	2,263	1,664	599	58,923	1,996
Bethel College	565	350	215	13,474	449	508	307	201	11,836	395
Butler University	5,428	2,054	3,374	90,971	3,179	5,539	2,067	3,472	93,186	3,257
Calumet College	1,940	418	1,522	24,647	822	1,952	414	1,538	25,392	846
Christian Theo. Sem.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
DePauw University	2,648	2,070	578	70,189	2,352	2,570	2,034	536	68,901	2,307
Earlham College	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ft. Wayne Bible College	572	277	295	11,015	370	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin College	692	48	644	12,185	406	678	485	193	19,800	660
Goshen College	1,601	1,033	568	35,990	1,200	1,481	975	506	33,905	1,130
Goshen Biblical Sem.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grace College	987	681	306	25,211	840	1,023	707	316	25,342	845
Grace Theology Sem.	612	290	322	10,269	428	662	274	388	9,830	410
Hanover College	--	--	--	--	--	1,034	910	124	31,105	1,037
Holy Cross Jr. College	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Huntington College	622	429	193	17,323	583	584	384	200	15,418	520
Indiana Central Univ.	4,061	1,093	2,968	55,657	1,889	4,191	1,124	3,067	56,284	1,915
Indiana Inst. of Tech.	--	--	--	--	--	652	393	259	16,147	538
Manchester College	1,402	1,112	290	38,642	1,292	1,306	1,029	277	35,628	1,192
Marian College	1,080	457	623	20,033	668	1,058	466	592	20,575	686
Marion College	1,305	671	634	25,860	862	1,315	692	623	25,784	864
Mennonite Biblical Sem.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Northwood Institute	173	90	83	4,022	134	--	--	--	--	--
Oakland City College	831	483	348	20,429	682	961	530	431	22,862	762
Rose-Hulman Institute	--	--	--	--	--	1,294	1,190	104	40,846	1,364
St. Francis College	--	--	--	--	--	1,808	297	1,511	19,899	702

TABLE III-A-3 (Continued)

1980-81 AND 1981-82 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT STATISTICS BY CAMPUS
INDIANA HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

	1980-81 Academic Year					1981-82 Academic Year				
	Head-Count	Full-Time	Part-Time	Semester Credit Hours	F.T.E.	Head-Count	Full-Time	Part-Time	Semester Credit Hours	F.T.E.
St. Joseph's College	--	--	--	--	--	1,105	2	1,103	15,273	509
St. Mary-of-the-Woods	753	331	422	15,256	509	749	325	424	15,179	506
St. Mary's College	--	--	--	--	--	1,827	1,719	108	56,949	1,898
St. Meinrad College	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taylor University	1,764	1,354	410	48,907	1,632	1,782	1,354	428	49,936	1,666
Tri-State University	1,406	961	445	38,900	1,297	1,315	908	407	36,587	1,220
Univ. of Notre Dame	10,564	7,944	2,620	258,424	8,928	10,390	5,851	4,539	227,111	7,829
Valparaiso University	4,577	3,563	1,014	126,286	4,315	4,477	3,555	922	123,731	4,229
Univ. of Evansville	7,027	2,830	4,197	121,614	4,121	6,541	2,613	3,928	113,015	3,829
Wabash College	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Independent Reporting	50,610	28,539	22,071	1,085,303	36,957	59,065	32,269	26,796	1,269,443	43,112

Source: Commission for Higher Education Student Information System. Credit Hours are semester credit hours as reported by institution. FTE, full-time and part-time designations are computed by Commission for Higher Education.

[1] The notation (--) indicates data were not available.

Unlike Tables 1 and 2, this and succeeding tables report annual enrollments rather than fall enrollments. In general, these annual statistics will reflect substantially larger headcounts than the comparable fall measurements.

TABLE III-A-4

SELECTED STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS FOR ANNUAL 1981-82 ENROLLMENT BY CAMPUS AND STUDENT LEVEL

	All Students	Percent of All Students Who Are: Male	From Indiana	Foreign[1]	On-Campus	Black	Other Ethnic Minority	Full-Time	Over 25
INDIANA UNIVERSITY	104,888	45.4%	87.1%	2.7%	21.7%	7.7%	2.3%	37.1%	38.0%
Bloomington	41,053	49.1	70.0	6.6	46.9	5.2	2.2	60.7	25.3
East	2,361	40.9	97.0	0.1	0.0	3.7	0.7	9.8	50.3
Kokomo	4,178	39.1	99.8	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.9	14.0	49.4
Northwest	7,279	36.4	98.5	0.2	0.0	26.4	6.2	19.6	44.6
South Bend	9,564	41.4	97.2	0.1	0.0	5.3	1.3	16.4	49.7
Southeast	6,711	43.0	96.8	0.1	0.0	2.0	1.1	25.2	39.9
IUPUI Health	4,798	34.3	93.8	1.0	21.7	4.2	2.4	59.6	40.1
IUPUI Non-Health	28,944	47.6	98.2	0.4	8.4	9.9	2.3	19.5	46.8
PURDUE UNIVERSITY	65,684	53.7	81.5	2.7	21.5	4.6	2.8	50.4	26.0
West Lafayette	37,431	58.6	73.1	4.3	37.7	3.2	2.2	71.3	16.9
Calumet	10,744	50.5	88.7	0.0	0.0	10.8	6.9	23.3	36.4
North Central	3,236	41.7	98.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.6	17.7	42.2
IUPU-Fort Wayne	14,273	46.1	97.8	0.3	0.0	4.0	1.4	23.3	42.2
INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY	21,369	47.6	90.5	0.0	26.9	7.1	1.2	47.3	25.9
Terre Haute	16,715	48.2	89.9	0.0	34.4	8.3	1.4	50.0	26.3
Evansville	4,654	45.5	92.8	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.8	38.0	24.4
BALL STATE UNIVERSITY	25,590	44.4	91.0	0.2	31.2	4.3	1.1	54.4	28.6
VINCENNES UNIVERSITY	8,073	55.2	91.1	4.6	32.9	6.5	2.0	46.1	25.4

TABLE III-A-4 (Continued)

SELECTED STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS FOR ANNUAL 1981-82 ENROLLMENT BY CAMPUS AND STUDENT LEVEL

		Percent of All Students Who Are:							
	All Students	Male	From Indiana	Foreign	On-Campus	Black	Other Ethnic Minority	Full-Time	Over 25
INDIANA VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE	45,616	57.6%	98.9%	0.0%	0.0%	12.4%	3.5%	18.3%	52.0%
Northwest	5,736	59.7	98.3	0.0	0.0	34.7	8.2	13.8	46.2
North Central	4,315	54.9	97.6	0.0	0.0	10.1	2.5	14.1	56.0
Northeast	5,906	56.3	98.6	0.0	0.0	7.1	2.2	13.1	54.4
Lafayette	2,310	51.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.3	18.5	47.2
Kokomo	2,420	62.8	99.8	0.0	0.0	5.2	3.3	23.1	51.8
East Central	4,178	60.0	99.9	0.0	0.0	7.6	1.6	22.2	51.6
Wabash Valley	2,423	65.4	99.2	0.0	0.0	5.1	2.3	26.6	48.0
Central Indiana	8,040	56.4	99.9	0.0	0.0	23.9	5.0	16.4	55.5
Whitewater	1,766	54.8	98.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.0	17.6	52.9
Columbus	3,016	51.0	99.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.5	23.6	52.5
Southeast	919	44.1	97.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.1	14.6	57.0
Southwest	2,414	64.9	98.4	0.0	0.0	4.3	2.4	20.0	47.1
South Central	2,173	61.0	96.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.8	29.5	51.7
TOTAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	271,220	49.8%	88.6%	1.8%	19.6%	7.3%	2.4%	39.9%	35.4%

TABLE III-A-4 (Continued)

SELECTED STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS FOR ANNUAL 1981-82 ENROLLMENT BY CAMPUS AND STUDENT LEVEL

		Percent of All Students Who Are:							
	All Students	Male	From Indiana	Foreign	On-Campus	Black	Other Ethnic Minority	Full-Time	Over 25
INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS									
Ancilla Domini	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Anderson College	2,263	48.6	48.4	2.6	57.8	5.4	1.2	73.5	16.9
Bethel College	508	49.0	67.1	4.3	42.3	2.4	1.0	60.4	18.7
Butler University	5,539	38.8	88.8	1.0	34.8	5.7	1.8	37.3	42.1
Calumet College	1,952	39.3	77.5	0.0	0.0	10.5	11.5	21.2	49.7
Christian Theological Sem.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DePauw University	2,570	44.9	44.8	1.0	73.2	1.8	1.3	79.1	4.1
Earlham College	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fort Wayne Bible College	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Franklin College	678	47.2	93.8	1.2	71.2	0.7	0.3	71.5	9.1
Goshen College	1,481	40.7	37.5	7.6	54.5	2.5	4.3	65.8	13.5
Goshen Biblical Seminary	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grace College	1,023	45.9	39.0	0.6	66.9	1.3	1.6	69.1	10.4
Grace Theological Sem.	662	87.0	30.0	2.9	0.0	2.4	2.3	41.4	73.9
Hanover College	1,034	50.4	69.5	3.4	93.9	1.0	4.0	88.0	1.5
Holy Cross Junior College	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Huntington College	584	51.5	67.9	1.9	53.6	0.0	0.5	65.8	21.7
Indiana Central Univ.	4,191	32.5	98.4	0.2	13.8	4.4	1.8	26.8	46.9
Indiana Inst. of Tech.	652	78.7	27.5	53.5	28.9	11.8	0.2	60.3	16.8
Manchester College	1,306	46.9	82.9	1.1	68.2	2.4	0.6	78.8	9.0
Marian College	1,058	31.9	91.5	4.2	34.1	8.5	3.1	44.0	39.9
Marion College	1,315	40.9	74.9	1.6	100.0	4.0	1.6	52.6	26.0
Mennonite Biblical Sem.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Northwood Institute	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oakland City College	961	58.1	73.9	0.8	46.6	2.6	0.3	55.2	18.9
Rose-Hulman Institute	1,294	100.0	63.6	0.0	75.2	0.0	0.0	92.0	1.2
Saint Francis College	1,808	23.8	79.3	0.9	12.4	3.1	0.9	16.4	51.6
Saint Joseph's College	1,105	58.8	56.8	0.2	88.7	3.6	2.4	0.2	7.6

TABLE III-A-4 (Continued)

SELECTED STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS FOR ANNUAL 1981-82 ENROLLMENT BY CAMPUS AND STUDENT LEVEL

	All Students	Percent of All Students Who Are: Male	From Indiana	Foreign	On-Campus	Black	Other Ethnic Minority	Full-Time	Over 25
Saint Mary-of-the-Woods	749	0.3	51.8	6.8	45.7	4.5	3.6	43.4	49.5
Saint Mary's College	1,827	0.8	15.2	0.0	85.0	0.3	2.2	94.1	2.3
Saint Meinrad College	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Taylor University	1,782	46.1	37.3	1.2	93.8	0.4	1.0	76.0	4.3
Tri-State University	1,315	77.0	44.7	13.8	55.6	1.8	0.3	69.0	8.7
University of Evansville	6,541	40.4	91.3	0.0	17.1	3.1	0.6	39.9	34.9
University of Notre Dame	10,390	68.8	17.7	2.7	69.3	2.5	4.6	56.3	16.7
Valparaiso University	4,477	45.4	36.7	2.3	50.4	1.9	1.5	79.4	11.5
Wabash College	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS	59,065	48.0%	57.9%	2.5%	49.8%	3.4%	2.4%	54.6%	24.0%
ALL INDIANA INSTITUTIONS REPORTING	330,285	49.5%	83.1%	2.0%	25.0%	6.6%	2.4%	42.5%	33.3%

Source: Commission for Higher Education. Student Information System.

[1] Indiana University notes that its foreign enrollment percentages at IU-Bloomington and IUPUI are in fact higher than that reported through the Student Information System.

TABLE III-A-5

1981-82 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT HEADCOUNT BY STUDENT LEVEL AND CAMPUS

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Unclassifiable Undergraduate	Total Undergraduate	Graduate Students	Unclassifiable Graduate Students	Total
INDIANA UNIVERSITY	27,382	16,204	11,012	14,455	10,846	79,899	24,075	914	104,888
Bloomington	8,956	5,845	5,595	7,867	2,506	30,769	9,922	362	41,053
East	1,227	369	154	98	408	2,256	51	54	2,361
Kokomo	1,545	741	226	231	1,016	3,759	330	89	4,178
Northwest	2,833	1,255	588	642	864	6,182	1,005	92	7,279
South Bend	1,890	1,644	994	1,223	1,473	7,224	2,215	125	9,564
Southeast	2,426	1,185	719	878	515	5,723	848	140	6,711
IUPUI Health	516	697	379	671	215	2,478	2,272	48	4,798
IUPUI Non-Health	7,989	4,468	2,357	2,845	3,849	21,508	7,432	4	28,944
PURDUE UNIVERSITY	16,800	12,649	9,079	9,876	6,540	54,944	8,145	2,595	65,684
West Lafayette	7,222	7,342	6,385	7,706	1,494	30,149	6,071	1,211	37,431
Calumet	4,434	1,595	1,093	753	1,552	9,427	519	798	10,744
North Central	1,118	946	173	70	728	3,035	112	89	3,236
IUPU-Fort Wayne	4,026	2,766	1,428	1,347	2,766	12,333	1,443	497	14,273
INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY	6,853	3,869	2,719	4,674	0	18,115	2,554	700	21,369
Terre Haute	4,605	2,883	2,202	3,771	0	13,461	2,554	700	16,715
Evansville	2,248	986	517	903	0	4,654	0	0	4,654
BALL STATE UNIVERSITY	5,451	4,339	3,624	4,648	1,203	19,265	4,773	1,552	25,590
VINCENNES UNIVERSITY	5,859	2,214	0	0	0	8,073	0	0	8,073
INDIANA VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE	30,542	0	0	0	15,074	45,616	0	0	45,616
Northwest	4,006	0	0	0	1,730	5,736	0	0	5,736
North Central	2,309	0	0	0	2,006	4,315	0	0	4,315
Northeast	3,903	0	0	0	2,003	5,906	0	0	5,906
Lafayette	1,206	0	0	0	1,104	2,310	0	0	2,310

TABLE III-A-5 (Continued)
1981-82 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT HEADCOUNT BY STUDENT LEVEL AND CAMPUS

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Unclassifiable Undergraduate	Total Undergraduate	Graduate Students	Unclassifiable Graduate Students	Total
Kokomo	1,556	0	0	0	864	2,420	0	0	2,420
East Central	3,418	0	0	0	760	4,178	0	0	4,178
Wabash Valley	1,845	0	0	0	578	2,423	0	0	2,423
Central Indiana	5,064	0	0	0	2,976	8,040	0	0	8,040
Whitewater	976	0	0	0	790	1,766	0	0	1,766
Columbus	2,322	0	0	0	694	3,016	0	0	3,016
Southeast	454	0	0	0	465	919	0	0	919
Southwest	1,807	0	0	0	607	2,414	0	0	2,414
South Central	1,676	0	0	0	497	2,173	0	0	2,173
TOTAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	92,887	39,275	26,434	33,653	33,663	225,912	39,547	5,761	271,220

TABLE III-A-5 (Continued)
1981-82 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT HEADCOUNT BY STUDENT LEVEL AND CAMPUS

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Unclassifiable Undergraduate	Total Undergraduate	Graduate Students	Unclassifiable Graduate Students	Total
INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS									
Ancilla Domini	--[1]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Anderson College	786	496	324	440	5	2,051	212	0	2,263
Bethel College	84	131	92	155	32	494	14	0	508
Butler University	1,286	647	542	691	0	3,166	2,373	0	5,539
Calumet College	799	454	141	312	246	1,952	0	0	1,952
Christian Theological Sem.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
DePauw University	653	655	540	506	88	2,442	84	44	2,570
Earlham College	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fort Wayne Bible College	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin College	207	161	126	115	69	678	0	0	678
Goshen College	128	283	328	566	176	1,481	0	0	1,481
Goshen Biblical Seminary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grace College	117	253	198	364	91	1,023	0	0	1,023
Grace Theological Sem.	0	0	0	0	0	0	482	180	662
Hanover College	298	241	235	214	46	1,034	0	0	1,034
Holy Cross Junior College	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Huntington College	114	122	86	118	88	528	56	0	584
Indiana Central University	768	494	353	333	1,826	3,774	417	0	4,191
Indiana Inst. of Tech.	257	138	108	149	0	652	0	0	652
Manchester College	330	298	206	345	52	1,231	75	0	1,306
Marian College	259	243	136	126	293	1,057	0	1	1,058
Marion College	235	254	211	352	219	1,271	44	0	1,315
Mennonite Biblical Seminary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Northwood Institute	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oakland City College	559	154	75	77	92	957	0	4	961
Rose-Hulman Institute	360	333	296	288	1	1,278	0	16	1,294
Saint Francis College	276	199	145	197	398	1,215	501	92	1,808
Saint Joseph's College	314	272	210	191	116	1,103	2	0	1,105
St Mary-of-the-Woods	155	155	167	240	25	742	0	7	749

TABLE III-A-5 (Continued)
1981-82 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT HEADCOUNT BY STUDENT LEVEL AND CAMPUS

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Unclassifiable Undergraduate	Total Undergraduate	Graduate Students	Unclassifiable Graduate Students	Total
Saint Mary's College	497	451	400	430	49	1,827	0	0	1,827
Saint Meinrad College	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taylor University	167	447	415	686	51	1,766	0	16	1,782
Tri-State University	345	288	209	392	81	1,315	0	0	1,315
University of Evansville	1,589	913	736	987	1,436	5,661	876	4	6,541
University of Notre Dame	1,759	1,794	1,780	1,953	383	7,669	1,972	749	10,390
Valparaiso University	1,015	878	873	905	194	3,865	612	0	4,477
Wabash College	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ALL INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS	13,357	10,754	8,932	11,132	6,057	50,232	7,720	1,113	59,065
ALL INDIANA INSTITUTIONS REPORTING	106,244	50,029	35,366	44,785	39,720	276,144	47,267	6,874	330,285

Source: Commission for Higher Education Student Information System.
The notation (--) indicates that data were not available.

TABLE III-A-6

1981-82 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT BY DEGREE-TYPE AND PROGRAM AREA

	Certificate	Associate	Baccalaureate	First Professional	Masters	Doctoral	Unclassified	Total
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS								
Agriculture	0	92	2,669	0	279	171	39	3,250
Architecture	0	0	747	0	57	0	9	813
Area Studies	0	0	28	0	46	34	5	113
Biological Sciences	0	18	3,350	13	364	564	111	4,420
Business and Management	0	431	29,063	2	3,120	207	961	33,784
Communications	0	35	4,805	0	244	74	77	5,235
Computer Sciences	0	4	4,028	1	449	60	67	4,609
Education	0	275	10,932	2	11,235	1,722	2,396	26,562
Engineering	0	587	13,108	0	1,101	434	483	15,713
Fine Arts	0	106	4,789	0	1,119	378	192	6,586
Foreign Languages	0	8	898	1	248	176	116	1,447
Health Sciences	0	105	8,536	2,326	1,005	262	905	13,139
Home Economics	0	101	3,113	0	298	65	70	3,647
Law	0	30	152	1,390	26	8	53	1,659
Letters	0	19	2,769	3	708	579	231	4,309
Library Sciences	0	1	45	0	316	47	23	432
Mathematics	0	9	1,258	0	246	145	61	1,719
Physical Sciences	0	42	2,842	16	383	672	85	4,040
Psychology	0	2	3,083	1	547	220	124	3,977
Public Affairs/Svcs.	0	118	3,442	1	1,339	37	130	5,067
Social Sciences	0	152	5,434	6	628	636	273	7,129
Theology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interdisc. Studies	0	2,832	3,593	8	119	153	57	6,762
Business Technology	1,898	9,307	744	0	0	0	4,539	16,488
Data Processing Technology	658	7,944	0	0	0	0	1,819	10,421

TABLE III-A-6 (Continued)

1980-81 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT BY DEGREE-TYPE AND PROGRAM AREA

	Certificate	Associate	Baccalaureate	First Professional	Masters	Doctoral	Unclassified	Total
Health Services Technology	2,329	6,237	145	32	0	0	644	9,355
Mechanical Technology	3,859	15,707	24	0	0	0	4,422	24,012
Natural Science Technology	88	660	20	0	0	0	192	960
Public Service Technology	60	959	34	0	0	0	128	1,181
Design Technology	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	22
Unknown	992	332	25,629	103	4,470	168	22,675	54,369
Total	9,884	46,113	135,302	3,905	28,347	6,812	40,857	271,220

III-19

	Certificate	Associate	Baccalaureate	First Professional	Masters	Doctoral	Unclassified	Total
INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS								
Agriculture	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Architecture	0	0	216	0	0	0	38	254
Area Studies	0	0	195	0	5	0	0	200
Biological Sciences	0	6	1,370	0	57	35	61	1,529
Business and Management	0	178	7,926	0	1,284	9	528	9,925
Communications	0	7	1,091	0	48	0	33	1,179
Computer Sciences	0	46	735	0	12	0	24	817
Education	0	34	3,058	0	1,386	0	108	4,586
Engineering	0	1	4,012	0	157	37	89	4,296
Fine Arts	0	66	1,742	0	171	0	98	2,077

TABLE III-A-6 (Continued)

1980-81 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT BY DEGREE-TYPE AND PROGRAM AREA

	Certificate	Associate	Baccalaureate	First Professional	Masters	Doctoral	Unclassified	Total
Foreign Languages	0	0	318	0	15	0	11	344
Health Sciences	3	9	3,229	0	224	0	323	3,788
Home Economics	0	2	282	0	21	0	12	317
Law	0	0	17	970	8	0	9	1,004
Letters	0	8	1,547	0	130	85	90	1,860
Library Sciences	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mathematics	0	0	717	0	16	27	31	791
Physical Sciences	0	0	908	0	40	57	81	1,086
Psychology	0	2	1,348	0	80	61	52	1,543
Public Affairs/Svcs.	0	13	752	0	0	0	30	795
Social Sciences	0	8	2,722	0	149	115	120	3,114
Theology	0	219	511	562	444	56	364	2,156
Interdisc. Studies	0	191	973	0	47	0	25	1,236
Business Technology	6	747	108	0	1	0	434	1,296
Data Processing Technology	28	235	55	0	1	0	90	409
Health Services Technology	0	517	215	0	1	0	161	894
Mechanical Technology	315	88	3	0	0	0	4	410
Natural Science Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Service Technology	0	176	29	0	0	0	85	290
Design Technology	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	9
Unknown	1	72	7,060	0	1,333	19	4,372	12,857
Total	353	2,625	41,150	1,532	5,631	501	7,273	59,065

Source: Commission for Higher Education Student Information System. Reported enrollments for public institutions are comprehensive. Reported enrollments in the independent sector cover 27 of 33 institutions. "Unclassifiable" means that a student has not chosen an academic degree program.

TABLE III-A-7

CHANGES IN ANNUAL ENROLLMENT BY PROGRAM AREAS AND STUDENT LEVEL, 1980-81 TO 1981-82

	Certificate	Associate	Baccalaureate	First Professional	Masters	Doctoral	Unclassified	Total
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS								
Agriculture	--	19.5%	4.5%	--	-0.7%	0.0%	-88.0%	-4.6%
Architecture	--	--	11.2%	--	-9.5%	--	-57.1%	7.5%
Area Studies	--	--	40.0%	--	119.0%	41.7%	0.0%	61.4%
Biological Sciences	--	-5.3%	13.7%	62.5%	2.5%	3.7%	-48.9%	8.0%
Business and Management	--	10.8%	17.5%	-60.0%	5.0%	22.5%	-71.9%	6.6%
Communications	--	-12.1%	6.0%	--	23.2%	5.7%	-27.4%	5.9%
Computer Sciences	--	300.0%	72.1%	--	48.7%	-7.7%	-70.7%	56.9%
Education	--	19.6%	-2.5%	-60.0%	-4.8%	0.1%	-26.9%	-6.0%
Engineering	--	90.6%	32.1%	--	13.4%	-1.6%	-83.3%	8.1%
Fine Arts	--	12.8%	8.3%	-100.0%	38.5%	19.6%	-45.7%	9.8%
Foreign Languages	--	33.3%	-0.9%	--	7.8%	-9.3%	8.4%	0.3%
Health Sciences	--	-26.1%	12.3%	12.9%	-12.2%	-41.6%	-49.8%	-0.5%
Home Economics	--	-37.3%	7.0%	-100.0%	-3.6%	-8.5%	-70.3%	-1.1%
Law	--	-14.3%	-5.6%	3.0%	-18.8%	100.0%	12.8%	1.9%
Letters	--	18.8%	33.9%	-25.0%	25.1%	13.5%	-8.3%	26.1%
Library Sciences	--	0.0%	12.5%	--	-26.7%	0.0%	-4.2%	-20.4%
Mathematics	--	80.0%	9.5%	-100.0%	-9.6%	-1.4%	-53.7%	0.7%
Physical Sciences	--	55.6%	13.6%	77.8%	8.5%	19.1%	-69.9%	9.9%
Psychology	--	-33.3%	10.3%	-80.0%	-21.0%	4.8%	-11.4%	3.4%
Public Affairs/Svcs.	--	53.2%	3.6%	-75.0%	7.6%	2.8%	-38.1%	3.6%

TABLE III-A-7 (Continued)

CHANGES IN ANNUAL ENROLLMENT BY PROGRAM AREAS AND STUDENT LEVEL, 1980-81 TO 1981-82

	Certificate	Associate	Baccalaureate	First Professional	Masters	Doctoral	Unclassified	Total
Social Sciences	--	3.5%	11.4%	-25.0%	5.2%	8.7%	-36.6%	7.2%
Theology	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Interdisc. Studies	--	10.3%	78.0%	0.0%	29.3%	15.9%	-91.6%	23.1%
Business Technology	13.0%	30.9%	-23.1%	-100.0%	-100.0%	--	27.8%	23.5%
Data Processing Technology	28.0%	91.1%	-94.2%	--	-100.0%	--	60.3%	50.5%
Health Services Technology	9.4%	88.3%	-86.8%	52.4%	-100.0%	--	-26.4%	19.7%
Mechanical Technology	-6.4%	24.7%	-94.1%	--	-100.0%	--	9.9%	8.2%
Natural Science Technology	-74.9%	54.9%	-87.1%	--	--	--	0.0%	-14.5%
Public Service Technology	-20.0%	2.9%	-46.9%	--	-100.0%	--	-7.2%	-2.5%
Design Technology	-100.0%	-100.0%	-8.3%	--	--	--	-100.0%	-98.2%
Unknown	-31.0%	-27.7%	0.9%	-49.3%	-27.7%	-77.2%	-29.2%	-18.2%
TOTAL	-4.9%	35.0%	8.8%	5.7%	-5.3%	-5.5%	-28.8%	1.5%

Source: Commission for Higher Education Student Information System.

TABLE III-A-8

1981-82 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT BY DEGREE TYPE, ORIGIN OF STUDENT, AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION

		Number of Students in 100 Who Are:					
	All Students	Male	Black	Other Ethnic Minority	Full-Time	Over 25	On-Campus
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS							
Indiana	233,402	49.1%	7.7%	2.3%	38.2%	36.3%	17.0%
Top 5 States							
Illinois	7,283	53.2%	6.0%	1.9%	65.3%	16.1%	43.0%
Ohio	3,473	51.6%	5.2%	0.9%	63.1%	19.1%	43.8%
New York	2,004	53.2%	6.9%	3.1%	56.8%	28.4%	28.4%
Michigan	1,481	55.0%	6.9%	1.3%	52.4%	31.6%	33.0%
Kentucky	1,262	52.6%	5.8%	1.6%	49.5%	30.8%	29.2%
All States (U.S.)	258,520	49.6%	7.5%	2.3%	40.6%	34.9%	19.4%
Top 5 Countries							
Taiwan	518	56.2%	0.0%	2.0%	58.1%	70.5%	66.8%
Malaysia	324	55.2%	0.3%	5.2%	63.3%	22.0%	33.6%
Iran	266	71.4%	0.0%	0.8%	51.8%	48.5%	50.8%
Korea, Republic of	227	66.5%	0.0%	5.3%	59.0%	81.5%	81.1%
Venezuela	203	65.5%	0.0%	18.9%	49.8%	50.5%	45.3%
All Countries (Non U.S.)	4,863	66.2%	0.8%	5.0%	51.9%	54.1%	50.5%
Unclassifiable	7,837	47.4%	6.2%	4.0%	9.4%	47.7%	7.7%
TOTAL	271,220	49.8%	7.3%	2.4%	39.9%	35.4%	19.6%

TABLE III-A-8 (Continued)

1981-82 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT BY DEGREE TYPE, ORIGIN OF STUDENT, AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION

		Number of Students in 100 Who Are:					
	All Students	Male	Black	Other Ethnic Minority	Full-Time	Over 25	On-Campus
INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS							
Indiana	33,738	43.4%	4.1%	1.9%	45.4%	33.1%	36.0%
Top 5 States							
Illinois	5,526	46.7%	2.6%	1.5%	65.6%	10.4%	67.9%
Ohio	3,175	53.5%	2.7%	1.1%	72.5%	9.0%	75.2%
Michigan	2,294	49.3%	2.4%	0.9%	70.4%	10.8%	73.0%
New York	1,542	63.6%	3.7%	2.5%	65.4%	7.4%	74.1%
Pennsylvania	1,448	56.4%	1.5%	0.8%	70.6%	9.1%	75.2%
All States (U.S.)	56,832	47.5%	3.5%	2.2%	54.7%	23.9%	50.5%
Top 5 Countries							
Canada	125	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	49.6%	40.0%	59.7%
Malaysia	100	82.0%	0.0%	16.2%	52.0%	3.0%	50.0%
Indonesia	81	80.2%	0.0%	9.9%	64.2%	8.6%	29.6%
Venezuela	68	48.5%	0.0%	30.9%	52.9%	18.2%	47.1%
Iran	61	86.9%	0.0%	1.7%	70.5%	10.2%	9.8%
All Countries (Non U.S.)	1,448	72.9%	0.8%	9.3%	58.6%	24.2%	42.9%
Unclassifiable	785	38.5%	2.9%	2.9%	45.7%	28.8%	10.0%
TOTAL	59,065	48.0%	3.4%	2.4%	54.6%	24.0%	49.8%

Source: Commission for Higher Education Student Information System. Reported enrollments for Indiana public institutions are comprehensive; reported enrollments for independent institutions cover 27 of 33 institutions. Student origin is determined from the students zipcode at the time of entry to an institution.

TABLE III-A-9

STUDENTS FROM INDIANA ENROLLING IN INDIANA INSTITUTIONS
1981-82 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY AND STUDENT LEVEL

	Number Counted	Male	On-Campus	Black	Other Minority	Full-Time	Over 25
Adams	985	51.1%	26.6%	0.0%	2.2%	47.0%	29.8%
Allen	18,119	49.2%	13.1%	6.9%	1.6%	34.8%	37.5%
Bartholomew	3,540	48.2%	21.0%	1.7%	1.3%	37.7%	37.1%
Benton	381	51.4%	35.2%	0.0%	0.3%	55.4%	21.4%
Blackford	548	51.3%	29.7%	0.0%	0.9%	49.5%	30.5%
Boone	1,812	46.2%	26.6%	0.3%	1.8%	42.0%	32.9%
Brown	296	45.9%	14.2%	0.0%	1.8%	35.5%	47.6%
Carroll	629	45.8%	24.0%	0.0%	0.5%	40.1%	35.4%
Cass	1,547	47.1%	24.6%	0.7%	1.5%	41.4%	34.0%
Clark	4,248	50.9%	9.0%	3.5%	1.4%	33.3%	36.6%
Clay	1,025	47.0%	12.3%	0.8%	1.1%	47.0%	34.0%
Clinton	1,132	49.1%	23.0%	0.1%	1.5%	43.6%	35.7%
Crawford	259	43.2%	13.5%	0.0%	0.4%	42.1%	41.3%
Daviess	895	49.3%	26.4%	1.2%	0.9%	49.4%	30.1%
Dearborn	723	47.6%	35.4%	1.5%	1.4%	49.4%	26.7%
Decatur	741	48.7%	30.8%	0.0%	1.6%	46.8%	29.7%
De Kalb	1,258	50.6%	16.5%	0.2%	0.9%	38.6%	36.2%
Delaware	6,465	50.9%	15.9%	3.9%	1.3%	41.9%	39.9%
Dubois	1,848	47.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.4%	39.3%	21.7%
Elkhart	4,031	49.9%	29.5%	1.9%	1.3%	44.8%	32.7%
Fayette	1,022	47.4%	17.0%	1.6%	0.5%	32.3%	44.1%
Floyd	3,294	48.7%	11.3%	3.0%	1.4.%	35.3%	34.9%
Fountain	477	47.2%	31.0%	0.2%	1.3%	51.6%	26.4%
Franklin	356	47.5%	41.3%	0.0%	0.3%	57.0%	21.9%
Fulton	474	45.6%	34.5%	0.2%	1.1%	49.8%	25.8%

TABLE III-A-9 (Continued)

STUDENTS FROM INDIANA ENROLLING IN INDIANA INSTITUTIONS
1981-82 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY AND STUDENT LEVEL

	Number Counted	Male	On-Campus	Black	Other Minority	Full-Time	Over 25
Gibson	1,209	53.9%	20.5%	2.1%	1.0%	42.9%	28.9%
Grant	3,420	47.8%	42.9%	5.9%	2.1%	42.5%	34.7%
Greene	1,030	45.9%	22.7%	0.1%	1.0%	43.1%	36.2%
Hamilton	4,988	46.7%	30.4%	0.6%	1.7%	46.4%	30.4%
Hancock	2,027	47.6%	26.7%	0.2%	1.3%	40.7%	35.8%
Harrison	1,029	50.6%	13.5%	0.7%	1.0%	35.5%	36.0%
Hendricks	3,032	47.5%	25.2%	0.3%	1.4%	39.4%	36.1%
Henry	1,930	48.4%	21.5%	1.1%	0.6%	40.3%	39.5%
Howard	5,369	52.4%	15.8%	5.6%	1.7%	33.0%	38.0%
Huntington	1,403	50.7%	23.3%	0.1%	0.6%	43.3%	34.7%
Jackson	1,209	47.8%	25.6%	0.3%	0.9%	44.5%	28.9%
Jasper	828	44.9%	27.8%	0.2%	1.7%	36.8%	33.9%
Jay	768	47.0%	25.7%	0.3%	1.1%	48.2%	28.5%
Jefferson	1,297	47.6%	21.0%	1.2%	1.4%	35.6%	40.0%
Jennings	594	45.6%	21.0%	1.0%	1.0%	37.2%	37.8%
Johnson	3,425	47.1%	22.4%	0.4%	2.0%	37.3%	39.9%
Knox	2,201	46.7%	16.8%	0.9%	0.6%	41.8%	33.0%
Kosciusko	2,283	49.3%	22.1%	0.7%	1.2%	38.1%	39.0%
Lagrange	424	42.9%	32.9%	0.0%	0.2%	53.8%	28.9%
Lake	26,464	46.1%	15.0%	23.1%	7.4%	36.4%	31.1%
La Porte	4,138	50.1%	21.0%	6.8%	1.6%	38.4%	33.3%
Lawrence	1,331	42.2%	27.9%	0.0%	0.6%	42.4%	37.9%
Madison	5,778	49.4%	22.8%	7.1%	0.8%	43.6%	36.9%
Marion	44,763	47.3%	19.9%	15.3%	2.3%	34.4%	39.4%
Marshall	1,314	48.5%	28.7%	0.4%	1.2%	48.8%	31.7%

TABLE III-A-9 (Continued)

STUDENTS FROM INDIANA ENROLLING IN INDIANA INSTITUTIONS
1981-82 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY AND STUDENT LEVEL

	Number Counted	Male	On-Campus	Black	Other Minority	Full-Time	Over 25
Martin	533	47.1%	27.8%	0.0%	0.8%	43.0%	25.5%
Miami	1,347	48.6%	24.6%	2.5%	1.3%	39.9%	36.4%
Monroe	9,356	49.3%	15.4%	3.4%	2.1%	45.2%	46.3%
Montgomery	1,245	48.4%	31.1%	0.2%	0.4%	48.5%	31.9%
Morgan	1,790	47.0%	23.0%	0.1%	1.5%	42.5%	34.8%
Newton	359	43.5%	40.7%	0.0%	2.5%	45.1%	25.6%
Noble	1,023	52.5%	20.1%	0.1%	1.1%	38.6%	37.5%
Ohio	95	45.3%	42.1%	2.1%	0.0%	48.4%	24.5%
Orange	466	46.4%	33.9%	0.2%	0.4%	49.8%	28.9%
Owen	433	48.7%	15.9%	0.2%	1.4%	37.0%	40.0%
Parke	520	42.9%	24.0%	0.0%	0.6%	47.5%	31.2%
Perry	591	51.2%	18.4%	0.0%	0.9%	37.1%	32.0%
Pike	371	42.9%	24.5%	0.0%	0.5%	50.1%	28.1%
Porter	5,810	46.8%	18.5%	0.6%	2.6%	37.1%	35.4%
Posey	958	46.5%	11.2%	0.5%	0.6%	38.8%	30.8%
Pulaski	391	40.2%	34.4%	0.5%	0.5%	52.2%	24.6%
Putnam	907	49.8%	32.6%	1.7%	0.7%	50.1%	30.2%
Randolph	1,052	47.9%	17.8%	0.3%	0.9%	41.8%	33.6%
Ripley	752	47.1%	38.6%	0.0%	1.1%	50.5%	28.8%
Rush	521	49.5%	33.4%	1.4%	1.0%	48.8%	28.3%
Saint Joseph	15,499	48.6%	16.9%	7.8%	1.7%	34.4%	37.9%
Scott	639	48.5%	15.8%	0.0%	2.4%	41.8%	33.6%
Shelby	1,295	47.1%	27.5%	0.7%	1.3%	43.6%	33.0%
Spencer	486	48.6%	21.8%	1.9%	0.6%	40.5%	27.4%
Starke	497	50.5%	30.6%	0.6%	0.2%	42.7%	30.4%

TABLE III-A-9 (Continued)

STUDENTS FROM INDIANA ENROLLING IN INDIANA INSTITUTIONS
1981-82 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY AND STUDENT LEVEL

	Number Counted	Male	On-Campus	Black	Other Minority	Full-Time	Over 25
Steuben	792	50.4%	26.9%	0.3%	0.6%	46.3%	34.4%
Sullivan	680	53.4%	16.9%	0.0%	0.3%	40.6%	31.6%
Switzerland	107	42.1%	27.1%	0.0%	0.0%	45.8%	34.6%
Tippecanoe	10,130	53.9%	16.8%	1.6%	2.8%	50.5%	37.3%
Tipton	657	46.7%	24.5%	0.2%	1.8%	41.6%	29.7%
Union	253	45.1%	17.0%	0.8%	1.3%	37.2%	32.3%
Vanderburgh	10,275	47.5%	19.2%	4.8%	1.0%	43.6%	28.3%
Vermillion	534	47.4%	18.2%	0.4%	1.4%	47.2%	34.3%
Vigo	7,223	53.6%	13.6%	5.1%	2.0%	42.3%	37.9%
Wabash	1,178	46.4%	34.7%	0.1%	0.8%	49.8%	31.3%
Warren	199	50.8%	33.7%	0.0%	1.0%	57.3%	24.2%
Warrick	1,845	47.2%	12.5%	1.0%	0.9%	37.9%	35.6%
Washington	590	43.1%	14.6%	0.0%	1.6%	45.4%	33.8%
Wayne	4,106	47.1%	14.9%	5.0%	1.1%	28.0%	40.9%
Wells	848	48.5%	22.3%	0.1%	1.3%	42.1%	30.9%
White	952	45.3%	25.0%	0.0%	0.9%	42.9%	31.6%
Whitley	1,076	48.2%	15.1%	0.2%	0.8%	35.5%	40.3%
Unknown Indiana	400	60.0%	16.8%	6.0%	3.9%	28.8%	40.3%
TOTAL INDIANA	267,140	48.4%	19.4%	7.2%	2.2%	39.1%	35.9%
Out of State	54,936	55.4%	54.8%	3.9%	3.3%	63.4%	20.3%
Unknown	8,209	46.4%	7.5%	5.9%	3.3%	12.0%	42.4%
ALL STUDENTS	330,285	49.5%	25.0%	6.6%	2.4%	42.5%	33.3%

Source: Commission for Higher Education. Student Information System.

TABLE III-A-10

DEGREES AWARDED BY CAMPUS AND DEGREE TYPE, 1981-82

	Certificate	Associate	Bachelors	Masters	Specialist	Doctoral	Total
INDIANA UNIVERSITY	389	682	6,408	3,163	90	1,344	12,076
Bloomington	82	48	4,243	1,835	83	687	6,978
East	0	29	12	1	0	0	42
Kokomo	6	82	81	12	0	0	181
Northwest	37	154	233	181	0	0	605
South Bend	80	70	360	323	3	0	836
Southeast	31	66	323	115	0	0	535
IUPUI Health	15	190	366	167	0	450	1,188
IUPUI Non-Health	138	43	790	529	4	207	1,711
PURDUE UNIVERSITY	33	1,730	6,144	1,620	12	463	10,002
West Lafayette	0	659	5,211	1,185	12	463	7,530
Calumet	0	322	428	166	0	0	916
North Central	0	184	29	0	0	0	213
IUPU Fort Wayne	33	565	476	269	0	0	1,343
INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY	0	1,755	956	15	0	0	2,726
Terre Haute	0	1,704	601	15	0	0	2,320
Evansville	0	51	355	0	0	0	406
BALL STATE UNIVERSITY	0	210	2,435	978	54	29	3,706
VINCENNES UNIVERSITY	44	1,098	0	0	0	0	1,142
INDIANA VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE	1,894	1,744	0	0	0	0	3,638
Northwest	175	99	0	0	0	0	274
North Central	125	133	0	0	0	0	258
Northeast	115	225	0	0	0	0	340
Lafayette	151	67	0	0	0	0	218
Kokomo	121	115	0	0	0	0	236
East Central	97	178	0	0	0	0	275
Wabash Valley	237	135	0	0	0	0	372

TABLE III-A-10 (Continued)

DEGREES AWARDED BY CAMPUS AND DEGREE TYPE

	Certificate	Associate	Bachelors	Masters	Specialist	Doctoral	Total
Central Indiana	304	278	0	0	0	0	582
Whitewater	119	62	0	0	0	0	181
Columbus	206	159	0	0	0	0	365
Southeast	64	8	0	0	0	0	72
Southwest	71	167	0	0	0	0	238
South Central	109	118	0	0	0	0	227
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	2,360	7,219	15,943	5,776	156	1,836	33,290

Source: Public Institutions - Commission for Higher Education. Student Information System.

TABLE III-A-10 (Continued)

DEGREES AWARDED BY CAMPUS AND DEGREE TYPE, 1981-82

	Certificate	Associate	Bachelors	Masters	Theological Professions	Doctoral	Total
INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS							
Bethel College	0	16	85	3	0	0	104
Butler University	0	22	84	159	5	0	270
Calumet College	31	81	109	0	0	0	221
DePauw University	0	53	519	26	0	0	598
Franklin College	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Goshen College	0	0	274	0	0	0	274
Grace College	0	18	149	0	0	0	167
Grace Theological Seminary	14	0	0	99	0	5	118
Hanover College	0	0	202	0	0	0	202
Huntington College	4	14	85	17	0	0	120
Indiana Central University	0	168	213	70	0	0	451
Indiana Institute of Technology	62	2	0	0	0	0	64
Manchester College	0	28	217	11	0	0	256
Marian College	0	60	89	0	0	0	149
Marion College	0	183	10	0	0	0	193
Oakland City College	162	31	51	0	0	0	244
Saint Mary-of-the-Woods	0	2	108	0	0	0	110
Saint Mary's College	0	0	405	0	0	0	405
Taylor University	0	11	321	0	0	0	332
Tri-State University	0	23	177	0	0	0	200
University of Evansville	0	85	518	212	0	0	815
University of Notre Dame	0	0	1,741	366	0	222	2,329
TOTAL INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS	273	797	5,457	963	5	227	7,722
ALL INDIANA INSTITUTIONS REPORTING	2,633	8,016	21,400	6,739	161[1]	2,063	41,012

Source: Commission for Higher Education, Student Information System.

[1]Includes both Specialist and Theological Profession fields.

TABLE III-A-11

DEGREES AWARDED BY PROGRAM AREA AND DEGREE TYPE, 1981-82

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	Certificate	Associate	Bachelors	Masters	Specialist	Doctorate	Total
Agriculture	0	0	544	79	0	30	653
Architecture	0	13	143	6	0	0	162
Area Studies	0	0	9	6	0	1	16
Biological Sciences	0	37	443	99	0	69	648
Business and Management	2	314	4,149	840	0	38	5,343
Communications	0	9	742	61	0	10	822
Computer Sciences	0	29	214	118	0	4	365
Education	0	368	2,010	2,414	148	203	5,143
Engineering	0	210	2,018	332	0	97	2,657
Fine Arts	0	80	668	272	0	37	1,057
Foreign Languages	0	12	227	60	0	21	320
Health Sciences	0	115	1,010	298	0	633	2,056
Home Economics	0	56	540	57	0	17	670
Law	0	0	15	8	0	390	413
Letters	0	89	377	211	0	69	746
Library Sciences	0	1	24	155	6	3	189
Mathematics	0	29	162	75	0	17	283
Physical Sciences	0	17	370	110	0	79	576
Psychology	0	22	433	76	0	31	562
Public Affairs/Svcs.	1	47	586	314	2	4	954
Social Sciences	1	139	928	161	0	72	1,301
Theology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interdisc. Studies	1	8	318	24	0	11	362
General Arts & Sciences	0	284	0	0	0	0	284
Business Technology	705	1,478	3	0	0	0	2,186
Data Processing Tech.	83	540	0	0	0	0	623
Health Services Tech.	991	1,150	0	0	0	0	2,141
Mechanical Tech.	542	1,808	7	0	0	0	2,357
Natural Science Tech.	22	145	2	0	0	0	169
Public Service Tech.	11	215	1	0	0	0	227
Design Tech.	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Unknown	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	2,360	7,219	15,943	5,776	156	1,836	33,290

Source: Commission for Higher Education. Student Information System. Reported enrollments for public institutions are comprehensive.

TABLE III-A-12

SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST SCORES FOR SENIORS IN THE 1981-82 SCHOOL YEAR

ALL SENIORS	VERBAL APTITUDE				MATH APTITUDE			
	Men	Women	All	Percentile[1]	Men	Women	All	Percentile[1]
. National Average Scores	431	421	426	50	493	443	467	50
. Midwestern Average Scores	453	442	447	58	525	470	497	60
. Indiana Average Scores	411	403	407	43	479	430	453	45
AVERAGE SCORES FOR ALL SENIORS (NATIONWIDE) WHICH ARE PROSPECTIVE APPLICANTS[2] TO INDIANA HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:								
. Major Public Campuses[3]	439	427	433	52	517	459	488	57
. 4-Year Regional Public Campuses	410	394	401	41	480	420	447	43
. 2-Year Public Campuses[4]	367	360	363	28	427	385	406	30
. IVTC (All Campuses)	368	359	363	28	439	388	412	32
. All Public Institutions	436	422	429	51	512	453	482	55
. Independent Institutions	473	460	467	64	547	487	520	67
. All Institutions	456	441	449	58	530	470	501	61

III-33

Source: College Entrance Examination Board, Public Reports and Unpublished Computer Printouts. Data provided here are intended as basic information about the Scholastic Aptitude Tests, and not as an analytical comparison between groups of students. For an extended discussion of appropriate comparisons, the reader is directed to A Comparison Study of the College Board Scholastic Aptitude Test Scores Between Students in Indiana, the Midwestern Region, and the Nation, by J. P. Lisack.

[1]The column labelled "Percentile" indicates where a student with the specified average score would be with respect to the nationwide distribution of SAT scores. Thus, a person with a verbal score of 426 is at the nationwide mean (i.e., 50% percentile); the average Indiana senior has a verbal score of 407 (or the 43rd percentile).

[2]Prospective applicants are those seniors taking the SAT test and requesting their scores be sent to particular institutions.

[3]Includes all public university campuses (Indiana University, Purdue University, Ball State University, Indiana State University, Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis).

[4]Includes Indiana University-East, Purdue University-North Central, and Vincennes University.

TABLE III-A-13

SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST SCORES OF SENIORS

INDIANA AND NATIONWIDE AVERAGES FOR SELECTED YEARS

	VERBAL		MATH	
Academic Year	Indiana	National	Indiana	National
1971-72	435	453	471	484
1972-73	429	445	470	481
1973-74	423	444	469	480
1974-75	418	434	463	472
1975-76	415	431	460	472
1976-77	412	429	458	470
1977-78	413	429	457	468
1978-79	412	427	455	467
1979-80	407	424	450	466
1980-81	406	424	451	466
1981-82	407	426	453	467

Source: College Entrance Examination Board, Published Reports and Unpublished Computer Printouts. Data provided here are intended as basic information about the Scholastic Aptitude Tests, and not as an analytical comparison between groups of students. For an extended discussion of appropriate comparisons, the reader is directed to A Comparison Study of the College Board Scholastic Aptitude Test Scores Between Students in Indiana, the Midwestern Region, and the Nation, by J. P. Lisack.

TABLE III-A-14

TUITION AND REGULARLY ASSESSED FEES
FOR INDIANA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Indiana University							
Bloomington	$722	$810	$870	$930	$1,013	$1,155	$1,328
East	630	690	720	780	848	975	1,118
Kokomo	630	690	720	780	848	975	1,118
Northwest	630	690	720	780	848	975	1,118
South Bend	630	690	720	780	848	975	1,118
Southeast	630	690	720	780	848	975	1,118
IUPUI (Health)	630	690	720	780	870	1,035	1,208
IUPUI (NonHealth)	630	690	720	780	870	1,035	1,208
Purdue University							
West Lafayette	$750	$820	$870	$933	$1,008	$1,158	$1,350
Calumet	660	720	765	818	900	1,026	1,171
North Central	660	720	765	818	878	1,004	1,149
IUPU-Fort Wayne	660	720	765	818	878	1,014	1,159
Indiana State University							
Terre Haute	$720	$795	$840	$900	$975	$1,110	$1,275
Evansville	630	705	735	795	855	960	1,080
Ball State University	$720	$795	$840	$900	$975	$1,116	$1,275
Vincennes University	$792	$816	$803	$750	$810	$910	$1,010
Indiana Vocational Technical College	$502	$612	$638	$689	$734	$836	$961

TABLE III-A-14 (Continued)

TUITION AND REGULARLY ASSESSED FEES
FOR INDIANA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Ancilla College	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$1,009	--
Anderson College	1,860	2,030	2,200	2,400	2,600	2,830	3,200	3,560	3,840
Bethel College	1,600	1,668	1,807	1,978	2,194	2,313	2,623	2,953	3,325
Butler University	2,050	2,050	2,270	2,470	2,720	3,045	3,400	3,850	4,440
Calumet College	950	1,110	1,140	1,140	1,240	1,325	1,480	1,952	2,033
DePauw University	2,975	3,300	3,500	3,692	3,920	4,272	4,808	5,482	6,250
Earlham College	2,950	3,070	3,360	3,630	4,050	4,490	5,080	5,835	6,520
Fort Wayne Bible College	1,320	1,326	1,730	1,926	2,218	2,380	2,550	3,008	3,390
Franklin College	2,290	2,490	2,720	3,020	3,230	3,500	3,880	4,400	4,790
Goshen College	1,950	2,190	2,335	2,525	2,735	2,945	3,325	3,790	4,165
Grace College & Seminary	1,730	1,730	2,000	2,135	2,440	2,632	2,886	3,196	3,546
Hanover College	2,130	2,230	2,360	2,460	2,560	2,670	2,915	3,305	3,600
Holy Cross Junior College	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,397	--
Huntington College	1,938	2,166	2,370	2,474	2,715	2,901	3,189	3,745	4,085
Indiana Central University	1,925	2,050	2,230	2,400	2,640	2,880	3,200	3,650	--
Indiana Institute of Technology	1,800	1,980	2,160	2,352	2,352	2,736	2,835	3,240	3,610
Manchester College	2,050	2,200	2,350	2,520	2,680	2,870	3,200	3,600	4,250
Marian College	1,620	1,785	1,915	2,025	2,175	2,455	2,735	3,015	3,295
Marion College	1,860	2,100	2,180	2,380	2,610	2,810	3,148	3,560	3,960
Northwood Institute	1,680	1,650	1,800	2,010	2,421	2,505	2,852	--	--
Oakland City College	1,410	1,644	1,725	1,848	1,965	2,064	2,478	--	3,375
Rose-Hulman Institute	2,400	2,400	2,700	2,700	3,000	3,242	3,600	4,190	4,750
St. Francis College	1,250	1,409	1,620	1,620	1,918	1,923	2,296	2,880	3,298
St. Joseph's College	2,090	2,190	2,340	2,470	2,590	2,800	3,170	3,660	4,090
St. Mary-of-the-Woods College	1,830	1,980	2,080	2,265	2,525	2,795	3,145	3,540	3,990
St. Mary's College	2,532	2,625	2,775	2,995	3,375	3,850	4,250	4,740	5,250
St. Meinrad College	1,200	1,280	1,455	1,515	1,590	1,700	1,956	2,148	2,570
Taylor University	2,160	2,375	2,520	2,640	2,868	3,155	3,698	4,175	4,514
Tri-State University	1,860	1,860	2,085	2,325	2,520	2,757	3,060	3,420	3,852

TABLE III-A-14 (Continued)

TUITION AND REGULARLY ASSESSED FEES
FOR INDIANA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
University of Evansville	1,806	1,995	2,199	2,413	2,697	2,950	3,333	3,795	4,287
University of Notre Dame	2,830	3,030	3,300	3,550	3,850	4,200	4,700	5,358	5,950
Valparaiso University	2,354	2,524	2,656	2,796	3,026	3,286	3,769	4,222	4,460
Wabash College	2,620	2,800	3,050	3,270	3,470	3,770	4,165	4,780	5,200

Source: Commission for Higher Education. The fees cited are for undergraduate, in-state students, and reflect the charges per full-time equivalent student. These fees include instructional, academic facilities, and dedicated/designated fees for undergraduate, resident, full-time equivalent students. It should be noted that this will not necessarily correspond to the fees charged to a full-time student, and will vary somewhat from the fees used by the State Student Assistance Commission in computing student aid awards. Data for years prior to 1976-77 are not fully comparable to the figures shown above. Data for independent colleges and universities are from the State Student Assistance Commission of Indiana. All tuition figures are for full-time, degree-credit resident enrollment.

TABLE III-A-15

STUDENT AID FUNDS IN INDIANA[1]

	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979	1979-1980	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983[2]
Federal Grant Aid Programs							
. College Work Study Program	$7,632,169	$7,288,170	$8,313,845	$10,437,914	$10,272,000	$9,975,000	$10,115,394
. Basic Educational Opportunity Grants	$24,325,765	$24,283,846	$26,044,000	$49,890,000	$43,486,000	$48,473,631	$49,620,906
. Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	$5,291,393	$5,228,409	$5,486,933	$6,894,558	$7,056,000	$7,525,000	$7,635,992
. Trio Programs and Educational Opportunity Centers	$984,324	$1,250,187	$1,955,982	NA	NA	NA	NA
. Veterans General Education Program	$243,397	$288,041	$283,380	NA	NA	NA	NA
. State Student Incentive Grants[3]	$972,061	$1,185,655	$1,212,426	$1,519,109	$1,517,000	$1,535,000	$1,472,554
State Grant Aid Programs							
. State Scholarship Program[4]	$13,250,000	$13,500,000	$13,500,000	$13,391,636	$13,500,000	$16,080,000	$15,269,407
. Educational Grant Program	$2,559,000	$4,000,000	$2,860,000	$3,349,981	$2,860,000		
. Freedom of Choice Program	$2,400,000	$2,600,000	$3,600,000	$4,366,215	$3,820,000	$4,100,000	$4,910,593
. Hoosier Scholar Program	---	---	---	---	---	---	$437,000
. Medical and Nursing Distribution Loan Program	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$250,000	$250,000	$250,000	$1

TABLE III-A-15 (Continued)

Source: U.S. Office of Education and Veterans Administration. For federal programs, the years indicated correspond to the years for which funds are used to support students. National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs: Annual Reports. Also Indiana State Budget Documents.

[1] Estimated by the Commission for Higher Education based upon data provided by the U.S. Department of Education.
[2] Based upon actual appropriation levels and mid-year expenditure patterns supplied by the U.S. Department of Education.
[3] Figures shown reflect both initial appropriations and subsequent reappropriations.
[4] For the 1981-82 award year, the State Scholarship and Educational Grant programs were administratively consolidated.
Notation: (NA) means not available.

TABLE III-A-16

FUNDING FOR INDIANA HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS
(General Fund Only)

SELECTED DATA

	State Operating Appropriation	Estimated Student Fees	Estimated Fee Replacement[1]
INDIANA UNIVERSITY:			
Bloomington			
1975-76	$59,719,774	$25,210,516	$1,458,056
1976-77	61,943,266	28,058,694	1,513,436
1977-78	63,771,906	31,653,535	1,819,720
1978-79	69,021,152	34,021,416	1,819,528
1979-80[3]	74,398,777	37,652,649	1,505,761
1980-81	82,792,569	40,416,420	1,506,792
1981-82	82,719,941	46,051,766	1,501,946
1982-83[4]	74,801,415	53,609,048	1,376,017
Kokomo			
1975-76	$ 1,645,442	$ 642,095	$ -
1976-77	1,706,787	789,310	-
1977-78	1,630,386	769,075	311,868
1978-79	1,886,591	825,454	306,075
1979-80[3]	2,080,930	963,076	319,309
1980-81	2,461,353	1,079,550	239,988
1981-82	2,556,860	1,024,374	309,997
1982-83	2,346,930	1,185,005	286,157
South Bend			
1975-76	$ 3,897,476	$1,706,800	$ 564,314
1976-77	4,441,866	2,024,312	504,153
1977-78	4,762,691	2,283,302	776,346
1978-79	5,404,506	2,473,584	772,309
1979-80	5,443,534	2,879,861	813,578
1980-81	6,379,876	3,120,941	596,502
1981-82	6,574,169	2,769,979	744,152
1982-83	6,008,246	3,227,498	673,990
East			
1975-76	$ 726,318	$ 247,314	$ 110,851
1976-77	733,048	410,277	129,898
1977-78	805,743	384,597	153,644
1978-79	940,291	435,363	158,422
1979-80	966,386	514,209	160,612
1980-81	1,128,450	563,654	117,771
1981-82	1,135,800	525,407	161,584
1982-83	1,105,856	611,064	150,787
Northwest			
1975-76	$ 4,297,843	$1,584,341	$ 141,025
1976-77	4,308,231	1,934,100	469,534
1977-78	4,272,551	1,944,091	761,228
1978-79	4,640,937	2,103,912	757,318
1979-80[3]	5,259,719	2,173,444	739,006
1980-81	6,408,129	2,346,093	520,180
1981-82	6,924,320	2,089,288	551,982
1982-83	6,411,125	2,416,287	491,760
Southeast			
1975-76	$ 2,018,723	$1,104,561	$ 282,713
1976-77	2,251,554	1,508,233	330,444
1977-78	2,477,326	1,497,632	555,898
1978-79	2,918,425	1,686,092	565,594
1979-80[3]	2,990,532	1,998,607	632,339
1980-81	3,374,389	2,218,689	483,236
1981-82	3,780,465	2,141,332	632,100
1982-83	3,331,224	2,484,572	588,977

TABLE III-A-16 (Continued)

FUNDING FOR INDIANA HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS
(General Fund Only)

SELECTED DATA

	State Operating Appropriation	Estimated Student Fees	Estimated Fee Replacement[1]
IUPUI-Health			
1975-76	$20,442,516	$ 2,897,194	$ 235,934
1976-77	22,111,096	3,159,600	361,209
1977-78	24,435,620	3,556,827	358,786
1978-79	25,796,106	3,828,784	358,228
1979-80[3]	27,963,145	4,193,977	513,417
1980-81	31,353,030	4,506,856	492,731
1981-82	34,569,670	4,995,475	1,273,514
1982-83[4]	30,330,032	6,883,522	1,168,157
PURDUE UNIVERSITY:			
IUPU-Fort Wayne			
1975-76	$ 7,190,165	$2,815,683	$ 674,229
1976-77	7,456,374	3,112,776	1,017,377
1977-78	7,745,270	3,352,444	1,023,627
1978-79	8,591,512	3,648,663	1,016,072
1979-80[3]	9,280,104	4,016,057	1,014,901
1980-81	10,362,838	4,378,015	1,013,311
1981-82	11,680,916	4,651,510	1,459,530
1982-83	10,626,901	5,471,469	1,335,653
Calumet			
1975-76	$ 5,024,607	$ 1,905,474	$ 626,961
1976-77	5,285,121	2,400,000	843,787
1977-78	5,441,014	2,916,794	848,270
1978-79	5,964,942	3,247,562	859,025
1979-80	6,708,068	3,307,041	859,712
1980-81	7,815,181	3,580,502	862,093
1981-82	8,002,390	4,264,557	1,144,342
1982-83	7,236,312	5,003,534	1,054,048

	State Operating Appropriation	Estimated Student Fees	Estimated Fee Replacement[1]
IUPUI-Non-Health			
1975-76	$ 9,983,447	$ 5,954,101	$ 787,626
1976-77	11,585,407	6,734,355	1,029,718
1977-78	12,816,049	7,168,339	1,115,141
1978-79	14,641,810	7,757,448	1,036,631
1979-80	15,941,891	8,811,924	1,172,257
1980-81	18,933,414	9,485,197	1,115,021
1981-82	20,305,866	8,510,027	3,260,760
1982-83	20,475,844	10,013,767	2,990,246
West Lafayette			
1975-76	$63,584,066	$23,419,449	$2,186,383
1976-77	67,560,680	25,270,022	2,063,366
1977-78	71,036,972	29,711,096	2,451,149
1978-79	77,935,825	31,943,384	2,480,200
1979-80[3]	84,783,788	34,655,289	2,534,180
1980-81	94,836,882	37,121,256	2,434,367
1981-82	97,490,631	49,021,823	2,848,743
1982-83	89,287,516	56,965,151	2,646,583
North Central			
1975-76	$ 1,637,287	$ 429,814	$ 187,456
1976-77	1,689,308	550,000	350,527
1977-78	1,743,197	624,171	358,711
1978-79	1,925,156	721,774	393,442
1979-80[3]	2,039,400	775,614	310,902
1980-81	2,438,009	871,565	310,707
1981-82	2,730,357	949,716	310,249
1982-83	2,544,287	1,109,111	285,007

TABLE III-A-16 (Continued)

FUNDING FOR INDIANA HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS
(General Fund Only)

SELECTED DATA

	State Operating Appropriation	Estimated Student Fees	Estimated Fee Replacement[1]
INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY:			
Terre Haute			
1975-76	$23,385,824	$ 4,437,355	$1,440,774
1976-77	25,289,508	4,486,736	1,435,868
1977-78	26,432,681	5,508,467	1,440,048
1978-79	28,586,421	6,004,520	1,438,318
1979-80	31,398,861	6,881,951	1,421,173
1980-81	34,822,155	7,626,613	1,447,755
1981-82	35,817,704	10,599,729	1,437,810
1982-83	33,042,095	12,503,517	1,317,233
BALL STATE UNIVERSITY:			
1975-76	$29,715,729	$ 9,537,226	$1,795,400
1976-77	32,258,319	10,363,282	1,725,003
1977-78	33,867,609	11,841,909	1,718,539
1978-79	36,960,959	12,458,292	1,725,634
1979-80	39,918,416	13,439,759	1,986,531
1980-81	44,197,113	14,475,543	2,017,884
1981-82	45,722,441	17,137,231	2,016,784
1982-83	42,823,203	19,718,433	1,831,844
INDIANA VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE:			
1975-76	$ 8,273,079	$ 2,390,248	$ 436,000
1976-77	11,009,825	4,337,700	538,750
1977-78	11,961,760	4,907,721	994,117
1978-79	14,400,205	5,764,341	992,572
1979-80	15,303,211	8,599,031	997,381
1980-81	17,694,583	9,901,649	968,318
1981-82	19,497,461	11,105,462	1,281,291
1982-83	17,773,237	12,608,728	1,177,857
Evansville			
1975-76	$ 2,594,779	$ 835,709	$ 392,505
1976-77	3,276,527	832,027	249,694
1977-78	3,428,910	1,123,444	366,012
1978-79	3,784,501	1,235,785	370,381
1979-80	4,295,330	936,143	646,933
1980-81	4,875,700	1,070,594	612,843
1981-82	5,134,784	1,490,822	618,586
1982-83	4,710,560	1,802,284	562,631
VINCENNES UNIVERSITY:[2]			
1975-76	$ 2,691,734	$ 1,561,169	$ 445,192
1976-77	3,754,378	1,981,475	409,464
1977-78	4,347,560	2,082,766	401,646
1978-79	4,945,373	2,087,015	397,397
1979-80	5,973,579	2,291,197	269,764
1980-81	7,087,486	2,447,930	272,113
1981-82	8,011,438	3,828,471	266,016
1982-83	7,517,716	4,359,256	243,823
TOTAL SYSTEM:			
1975-76	$246,828,809	$86,679,049	$11,765,419
1976-77	266,661,295	97,952,899	12,972,228
1977-78	280,977,245	111,326,210	15,454,750
1978-79	308,344,712	120,253,389	15,447,146
1979-80	334,745,671	134,089,829	16,007,452
1980-81	376,961,157	145,211,067	15,011,612
1981-82	392,655,183	171,156,969	19,819,386
1982-83	359,350,321	199,972,246	18,180,770

TABLE III-A-16 (Continued)

Source: Commission for Higher Education

Notes:

[1] Includes Fee Replacement Adjustment in 1979-80. Represents projects for which the General Assembly authorization has been obtained and for which bonds have been issued. Reflects action of General Assembly in December, 1982.

[2] Estimated student fees have not been adjusted.

[3] Excludes Knox County matching.

[4] Includes capitation replacement appropriation made by 1980 General Assembly.

[5] Reflects adjustments made during Special Session of the General Assembly, December 1982. This action delayed payment of a portion of the original appropriation until the 1983-84 fiscal year.

TABLE III-A-17

STATE APPROPRIATIONS AND BOND AUTHORIZATIONS FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT INDIANA PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, BY YEAR AND BY EXPENDITURE CLASS

	Repair and Rehabilitation	Land Acquisition	New Construction Appropriations	Bonding Authorizations	Major Equipment Authorizations
Indiana University					
73-75 Biennium[1]	$4,864,455	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ 9,795,812	$ -0-
75-77 Biennium[1]	5,456,490	250,000	1,013,200	-0-	-0-
77-79 Biennium	6,479,215	875,000	-0-	32,692,250	-0-
79-81 Biennium	11,785,647	495,000	-0-	40,852,098	-0-
81-83 Biennium	1,126,000	225,000	-0-	19,806,600	7,411,319
Purdue University					
73-75 Biennium[1]	$3,595,000	$ -0-	$ -0-	$4,650,000	$ -0-
75-77 Biennium[1]	4,031,000	-0-	1,232,000	-0-	-0-
77-79 Biennium	4,801,053	446,000	-0-	15,540,400	-0-
79-81 Biennium	7,763,879	-0-	-0-	30,368,917	-0-
81-83 Biennium	-0-	-0-	-0-	14,811,000	6,500,000
Ball State University					
73-75 Biennium[1]	$1,467,000	$ -0-	$ -0-	$5,514,960	$ -0-
75-77 Biennium[1]	1,725,000	-0-	505,000	-0-	-0-
77-79 Biennium	1,684,118	60,000	-0-	3,300,000	-0-
79-81 Biennium	1,981,118	-0-	-0-	9,979,787	-0-
81-83 Biennium	-0-	-0-	-0-	11,000,000	-0-
Indiana State University					
73-75 Biennium[1]	$1,090,000	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ 1,445,000	$ -0-
75-77 Biennium[1]	1,899,000	-0-	500,000	-0-	-0-
77-79 Biennium	1,653,994	-0-	600,000	3,300,000	-0-
79-81 Biennium	3,094,963	250,000	-0-	5,827,000	-0-
81-83 Biennium	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,871,680	-0-

TABLE III-A-17 (CONTINUED)

STATE APPROPRIATIONS AND BOND AUTHORIZATIONS FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
AT INDIANA PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, BY YEAR AND BY EXPENDITURE CLASS

	Repair and Rehabilitation	Land Acquisition	New Construction Appropriations	Bonding Authorizations	Major Equipment Authorizations
Vincennes University					
73-75 Biennium[1]	$ 75,000	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-
75-77 Biennium	412,000	-0-	913,059	-0-	-0-
77-79 Biennium	435,430	243,000	-0-	-0-	-0-
79-81 Biennium	1,130,545	-0-	-0-	3,700,000	-0-
81-83 Biennium	250,605	-0-	-0-	240,000	750,000
IVTC					
73-75 Biennium[1]	$ 477,271	$ -0-	$ -0-	$5,000,000	$ -0-
75-77 Biennium	1,244,140	135,000	132,000	-0-	-0-
77-79 Biennium	1,214,713	-0-	2,500,000	1,706,813	-0-
79-81 Biennium	2,093,950	-0-	250,000	3,306,782	-0-
81-83 Biennium	165,350	-0-	-0-	5,791,200	753,000
ALL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS					
73-75 Biennium	$11,568,726	$ -0-	$ -0-	$26,405,772	$ -0-
75-77 Biennium	14,767,630	385,000	4,295,259	-0-	-0-
77-79 Biennium	16,268,523	1,624,000	3,100,000	56,539,463	-0-
79-81 Biennium	27,850,102	745,000	250,000	94,034,584	-0-
81-83 Biennium	1,541,955	225,000	-0-	54,520,480	15,414,319

Source: State Appropriations Acts.
[1] Appropriations were aggregated for two single years.

TABLE III-A-18

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF INCREASE FOR SALARIES OF CONTINUING[1] EMPLOYEES IN INDIANA PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

	1974-75 to 1975-76	1975-76 to 1976-77	1976-77 to 1977-78	1977-78 to 1978-79	1978-79 to 1979-80	1979-80 to 1980-81	1980-81 to 1981-82	1981-82 to 1982-83
Academic Employees Employed on a Fiscal Year Basis								
. Indiana University	8.3%	5.7%	5.7%	7.5%	7.4%	11.6%	7.6%	5.6%
. Purdue University	9.5	5.8	6.2	8.2	6.9	12.8	6.4	7.2
. Indiana State University	9.2	5.2	5.3	7.8	6.3	11.6	6.7	6.1
. Ball State University	7.7	5.0	5.2	6.9	6.9	11.3	6.8	5.0
. Vincennes University	7.6	8.3	13.4	11.7	11.2	15.2	9.4	6.2
. IVTC	NA	7.5	6.4	8.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
. **Overall**	8.8	5.8	6.0	7.8	7.2	12.1	7.1	6.2
Academic Employees Employed on an Academic Year Basis								
. Indiana University	9.2%	5.8%	6.3%	8.1%	7.5%	12.2%	8.0%	5.6%
. Purdue University	9.6	6.0	6.3	8.2	7.5	13.7	7.5	7.5
. Indiana State University	9.0	5.6	5.6	7.8	6.6	11.3	6.6	6.2
. Ball State University	9.3	5.5	5.7	6.9	8.2	11.5	6.7	5.1
. Vincennes University	10.3	7.8	10.9	10.8	13.0	17.4	9.8	6.4
. IVTC	NA	5.5	8.3	9.5	7.4	10.8	6.2	4.2
. **Overall**	9.3	5.8	6.2	7.9	7.6	12.3	7.2	5.9
Administrative and Professional Staff								
. Indiana University	9.5%	5.9%	6.5%	8.0%	7.3%	12.2%	6.7%	5.6%
. Purdue University	9.4	6.5	6.4	8.3	7.2	12.9	6.7	7.1
. Indiana State University	8.9	5.6	5.7	7.5	6.4	11.0	6.4	6.2
. Ball State University	8.8	4.6	5.5	7.0	6.9	11.7	7.3	4.9
. Vincennes University	7.3	8.0	12.0	11.6	12.5	16.5	10.1	5.8
. IVTC	NA	6.6	9.9	4.8	7.6	10.7	3.6	5.4
. **Overall**	9.3	6.1	6.7	7.9	7.3	12.4	6.7	6.2

TABLE III-A-[illegible] (Continued)

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF INCREASE FOR SALARIES OF CONTINUING EMPLOYEES IN INDIANA PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

	1974-75 to 1975-76	1975-76 to 1976-77	1976-77 to 1977-78	1977-78 to 1978-79	1978-79 to 1979-80	1979-80 to 1980-81	1980-81 to 1981-82	1981-82 to 1982-83
Clerical and Service Staff								
. Indiana University	10.0%	6.6%	6.4%	7.4%	7.3%	12.3%	8.4%	6.1%
. Purdue University	11.2	7.6	6.7	8.3	7.4	13.1	7.2	7.2
. Indiana State University	11.7	5.8	6.3	13.6	7.4	11.2	6.8	6.7
. Ball State University	9.1	6.1	6.3	7.3	6.8	11.6	6.7	4.9
. Vincennes University	7.0	6.4	11.4	11.3	12.5	17.4	10.0	6.9
. IVTC	NA	8.2	17.4	9.4	8.4	12.4	4.7	5.6
. **Overall**	10.4	6.8	6.9	8.4	7.5	12.5	7.5	6.4
All Continuing Employees								
. Indiana University	9.2%	6.0%	6.2%	7.7%	7.4%	12.0%	7.8%	5.7%
. Purdue University	9.9	6.5	6.4	8.2	7.2	13.1	7.0	7.3
. Indiana State University	9.6	5.6	5.8	9.0	6.7	11.2	6.6	6.3
. Ball State University	9.0	5.5	5.7	7.0	7.6	11.5	6.8	5.0
. Vincennes University	8.4	7.7	11.6	11.3	13.0	17.0	9.9	6.4
. IVTC	NA	6.9	10.3	7.8	7.7	11.2	4.9	4.8
. **Overall**	9.4	6.1	6.4	8.0	7.4	12.3	7.2	6.1

NOTES:

Source: B-3 reports provided by public institutions. All Percentages cited above include the regional campuses for each institution. Percentage increases from year to year are based on the budgeted increases in total salary dollars for specified groups of employees. (NA) means data were not available.

[1] Continuing Employees are defined as those employed in each two consecutive academic years.

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TABLE III-A-19
DEGREE PROGRAMS BY LEVEL AND ACADEMIC AREA
AGGREGATED BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION

	Type of Institution	Certificate	Associate	Baccalaureate	Masters	Specialist	Doctors
PROGRAM:	AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES						
	Public	0	3	14	21	0	8
	Independent	1	0	2	0	0	0
	Proprietary	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM:	ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN						
	Public	0	0	6	4	0	0
	Independent	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Proprietary	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM:	AREA STUDIES						
	Public	0	0	6	5	0	2
	Independent	0	0	17	1	0	0
	Proprietary	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM:	BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES						
	Public	0	2	31	38	0	30
	Independent	0	5	61	28	0	23
	Proprietary	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM:	BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT						
	Public	0	3	50	19	0	3
	Independent	0	12	114	10	0	0
	Proprietary	0	0	1	4	0	1

TABLE III-A-19 (Continued)

	Type of Institution	Certificate	Associate	Baccalaureate	Masters	Specialist	Doctors
PROGRAM:	COMMUNICATIONS						
	Public	0	4	18	11	0	2
	Independent	0	2	40	3	0	0
	Proprietary	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM:	COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCES						
	Public	0	1	14	5	0	2
	Independent	0	2	21	1	0	0
	Proprietary	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM:	EDUCATION						
	Public	0	8	82	145	34	68
	Independent	0	7	119	42	4	0
	Proprietary	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM:	ENGINEERING						
	Public	0	5	69	35	0	10
	Independent	0	0	57	52	0	45
	Proprietary	0	0	1	0	0	0
PROGRAM:	FINE AND APPLIED ARTS						
	Public	0	8	56	30	1	7
	Independent	0	12	163	44	0	0
	Proprietary	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE III-A-19 (Continued)

	Type of Institution	Certificate	Associate	Baccalaureate	Masters	Specialist	Doctors
PROGRAM:	FOREIGN LANGUAGES						
	Public	0	1	52	31	0	11
	Independent	0	4	84	6	0	0
	Proprietary	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM:	HEALTH PROFESSIONS						
	Public	1	9	70	24	2	13
	Independent	0	1	41	3	0	0
	Proprietary	0	0	12	1	0	0
PROGRAM:	HOME ECONOMICS						
	Public	0	2	23	14	0	4
	Independent	0	1	17	1	0	0
	Proprietary	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM:	LAW						
	Public	0	2	2	2	0	5
	Independent	0	2	1	0	0	2
	Proprietary	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM:	LETTERS						
	Public	0	2	47	29	0	10
	Independent	1	9	113	37	0	28
	Proprietary	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE III-A-19 (Continued)

	Type of Institution	Certificate	Associate	Baccalaureate	Masters	Specialist	Doctors
PROGRAM:	LIBRARY SCIENCE						
	Public	0	0	4	3	1	1
	Independent	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Proprietary	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM:	MATHEMATICS						
	Public	0	1	25	20	0	3
	Independent	0	3	54	12	0	7
	Proprietary	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM:	PHYSICAL SCIENCES						
	Public	0	6	60	28	0	10
	Independent	0	6	86	15	0	11
	Proprietary	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM:	PSYCHOLOCY						
	Public	0	0	16	10	0	6
	Independent	0	7	[illegible]	9	0	3
	Proprietary	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM:	PUBLIC AFFAIRS						
	Public	0	9	14	16	1	3
	Independent	2	4	43	1	0	0
	Proprietary	0	0	0	1	0	0

TABLE III-A-19 (Continued)

	Type of Institution	Certificate	Associate	Baccalaureate	Masters	Specialist	Doctors
PROGRAM:	SOCIAL SCIENCES						
	Public	1	6	95	49	1	16
	Independent	0	11	147	35	0	21
	Proprietary	0	0	1	0	0	0
PROGRAM:	THEOLOGY						
	Public	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Independent	2	6	39	32	0	7
	Proprietary	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM:	INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES						
	Public	9	26	35	11	0	6
	Independent	0	13	50	4	0	0
	Proprietary	0	0	1	0	0	0
PROGRAM:	BUSINESS AND COMMERCE TECHNOLOGIES						
	Public	108	127	0	0	0	0
	Independent	11	52	0	0	0	0
	Proprietary	0	52	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM:	DATA PROCESSING TECHNOLOGIES						
	Public	15	23	0	0	0	0
	Independent	2	7	0	0	0	0
	Proprietary	0	5	0	0	0	0

TABLE III-A-19 (Continued)

	Type of Institution	Certificate	Associate	Baccalaureate	Masters	Specialist	Doctors
PROGRAM:	HEALTH SERVICES AND PARAMEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES						
	Public	56	62	0	0	0	0
	Independent	0	14	0	0	0	0
	Proprietary	0	2	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM:	MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES						
	Public	136	161	0	0	0	0
	Independent	3	7	0	0	0	0
	Proprietary	0	8	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM:	NATURAL SCIENCE TECHNOLOGIES						
	Public	9	15	0	0	0	0
	Independent	1	3	0	0	0	0
	Proprietary	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM:	PUBLIC SERVICE RELATED TECHNOLOGIES						
	Public	11	29	0	0	0	0
	Independent	1	16	0	0	0	0
	Proprietary	0	4	0	0	0	0
ALL PROGRAMS							
	Public	346	515	789	550	40	220
	Independent	24	206	1,308	336	4	147
	Proprietary	0	71	16	6	0	1
	GRAND TOTAL	370	792	2,113	892	44	368

TABLE III-B-1

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
BY ATTENDANCE STATUS, SEX OF STUDENT, CONTROL OF INSTITUTION,
LEVEL OF ENROLLMENT AND STATE: FALL 1980

State or Other Area	Total Enrollment[1]	Attendance Status		Sex of Student	
		Full-time	Part-time	Men	Women
United States	12,096,895	7,097,958	4,998,937	5,874,374	6,222,521
Illinois	644,245	332,424	311,821	306,510	337,735
Indiana	247,253	165,573	81,680	126,578	120,675
Iowa	140,449	108,024	32,425	71,744	68,705
Michigan	520,131	286,894	233,237	251,155	268,976
Minnesota	206,691	140,327	66,364	98,909	107,782
Ohio	489,145	308,853	180,292	242,694	246,451
Wisconsin	269,086	176,581	92,505	132,044	137,042

TABLE III-B-1 (Continued)

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
BY ATTENDANCE STATUS, SEX OF STUDENT, CONTROL OF INSTITUTION,
LEVEL OF ENROLLMENT AND STATE: FALL 1980

State or Other Area	Control of Institution		Level of Enrollment			
	Public	Private	Undergraduate	Graduate	First Professional	Unclassified
United States	9,457,394	2,639,501	9,267,748	1,099,652	277,767	1,451,728
Illinois	491,274	152,971	495,337	62,388	17,259	69,261
Indiana	189,224	58,029	197,677	28,275	6,136	15,165
Iowa	97,454	42,995	115,212	14,199	6,017	5,021
Michigan	454,147	65,984	439,409	46,852	10,363	23,507
Minnesota	162,379	44,312	169,427	15,996	6,422	14,846
Ohio	381,765	107,380	395,359	51,578	13,339	28,869
Wisconsin	235,179	33,907	214,717	19,362	3,622	31,385

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1980.

[1]Total Enrollment includes students whose programs of study are creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree and also undergraduate students in one-, two-, or three-year occupational programs which are not chiefly creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

TABLE III-B-2
EARNED DEGREES CONFERRED BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
BY LEVEL OF DEGREE AND BY STATE
1978-79 AND 1979-80

State or Other Area	1978-79 Bachelor's Degrees	1978-79 First Professional Degrees	1978-79 Master's Degrees	1978-79 Doctor's Degrees	1979-80 Bachelor's Degrees	1979-80 First Professional Degrees	1979-80 Master's Degrees	1979-80 Doctor's Degrees
United States	921,390	68,848	301,079	32,730	929,417	70,131	298,081	32,615
Illinois	43,485	4,670	16,550	1,943	44,187	4,532	16,298	1,872
Indiana	23,677	1,426	8,616	1,030	24,224	1,513	8,313	1,036
Iowa	13,378	1,428	2,535	552	13,511	1,675	2,584	532
Michigan	36,875	2,702	14,896	1,417	37,589	2,705	15,056	1,334
Minnesota	18,467	1,654	3,31[illegible]	474	18,634	1,501	3,222	503
Ohio	40,659	3,400	13,046	1,551	40,714	3,549	13,007	1,488
Wisconsin	21,734	900	5,320	807	21,807	934	5,323	760

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, surveys of Earned Degrees Conferred.

TABLE III-B-3

PERCENTILE NATIONAL RANKING OF GRADUATE PROGRAMS[1]
FACULTY QUALITY[2]

	Indiana University	Indiana University Purdue University at Indianapolis	Purdue University	Indiana State University	Ball State University	University of Notre Dame
Anthropology	55%	--	--	--	--	--
Art History	58	--	--	--	--	--
Biochemistry	52	--	77	--	--	15
Botany	74	--	64	--	--	--
Cellular and Molecular Biology	73	--	70	--	--	--
Chemistry	88	--	92	--	--	57
Chemical Engineering	--	--	84	--	--	76
Civil Engineering	--	--	92	--	--	--
Classics	46	--	--	--	--	--
Computer Science	38	--	--	--	--	--
Economics	44	--	61	--	--	8
Electrical Engineering	--	--	91	--	--	58
English	82	--	44	--	11	32
French	82	--	--	--	--	--
Geography	10	--	--	--	--	--
Geoscience	65	--	46	--	--	--
German	92	--	--	--	--	--
History	88	--	--	--	--	28
Linguistics	39	--	--	--	--	--
Math	78	--	78	--	--	59
Mechanical Engineering	--	--	91	--	--	--
Microbiology	67	38	82	6	--	53
Music	75	--	--	--	11	--
Philosophy	79	--	24	--	--	62
Physics	74	--	--	--	--	44
Physiology	25	70	53	0	--	--
Political Science	81	--	33	--	--	27
Psychology	88	-	79	--	--	18

TABLE B-3 (Continued)

PERCENTILE NATIONAL RANKING OF GRADUATE PROGRAMS[1]
FACULTY QUALITY[2]

	Indiana University	Indiana University Purdue University at Indianapolis	Purdue University	Indiana State University	Ball State University	University of Notre Dame
Sociology	87%	--	45%	--	--	27%
Spanish	84	--	25	--	--	--
Statistics	14	--	83	--	--	--
Zoology	75	--	--	--	--	47

[1] Based on a survey conducted in April 1981, by a committee of the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils: board includes representatives of the American Council of Learned Societies, American Council on Education, Social Science Research Council, and National Research Council. Read "Indiana University's graduate anthropology program ranks above 55% of those in the nation."

[2] Rating of scholarly quality of faculty members in the program.

TABLE III-B-4

COMPARISON OF TUITION AND FEE LEVELS

State	1981-82 Academic Year				1982-83 Academic Year				% Increase Fees Only	
	Regular Fees[1]		Student Budget[2]		Regular Fees[1]		Student Budget[2]			
	In-State	Out of-State	In-State	Out of-State	In-State	Out of-State	In-State	Out of-State	In-State	Out of-State
ILLINOIS										
Univ of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign	$1,110	$2,586	$4,322	$5,798	$1,210	$2,854	$5,220	$6,864	9.0%	10.4%
Northwestern Univ	6,885	6,885	10,365	10,365	8,085	8,085	12,305	12,305	17.4	17.4
INDIANA										
Indiana University	1,110	2,880	4,238	6,008	1,341	3,756	4,811	7,226	20.8	30.4
Purdue University	1,158	3,118	4,098	6,058	1,350	3,800	4,800	7,250	16.6	21.9
IOWA										
University of Iowa	950	2,350	3,518	4,918	1,040	2,580	4,440	5,980	9.5	9.8
MICHIGAN										
University of Michigan-Ann Arbor	1,758	5,011	5,500	9,000	2,026	5,798	6,200	10,000	15.2	15.7
Michigan State Univ	1,515	3,118	4,325	5,928	1,727	3,752	5,070	7,005	14.0	20.3
MINNESOTA										
Univ of Minnesota-Twin Cities	1,245	3,030	4,860	6,645	1,528	3,706	5,713	7,891	22.7	22.3
OHIO										
Ohio State University-Columbus	1,380	3,510	4,026	6,041	1,458	3,726	4,262	6,530	5.7	6.2
WISCONSIN										
Univ of Wisconsin-Madison	1,015	3,602	4,300	7,030	1,122	3,900	4,540	7,420	10.5	8.3

[1] Includes annual tuition and general fees an institution charges most first-year, full-time students.

[2] Includes tuition and fees, books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other expenses.

Sources: The College Cost Book, 1981-82 Second Edition, The College Board.
The College Cost Book, 1982-83 Third Edition, The College Board.

TABLE III-B-5

STATE FUNDS FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT AID

	Number of Awards		Dollars Paid Out		
	1982-83[1]	1-Year Change	1982-83[1]	1-Year Change	Avg[1]
ALL NEED-BASED PROGRAMS	1,256,220	+ 3.8%	$978,475,000	+ 9.9%	$779
ILLINOIS					
Monetary awards	92,000		$94,896,000		
Student-to-student matching grants	1,385		275,000		
All Illinois programs	93,385	- 2.2%	95,171,000	+ 6.2%	$1,019
INDIANA					
Higher education awards	32,683		22,773,000		
Freedom of choice grants	7,465		6,677,000		
All Indiana programs	40,148	+11.4%	29,450,000	+43.1%	734
IOWA					
Scholarships	1,270		700,000		
Tuition grants	10,000		15,600,000		
Voc-tech tuition grants	3,300		992,000		
All Iowa programs	14,570	+10.5%	17,292,000	+10.6%	1,187
MICHIGAN					
Competitive scholarships	18,644		15,155,000		
Tuition grants	12,903		15,732,000		
All Michigan programs	31,547	-19.2%	30,887,000	+ 7.9%	979

TABLE III-B-5 (Continued)
STATE FUNDS FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT AID

	Number of Awards		Dollars Paid Out		
	1982-83[1]	1-Year Change	1982-83[1]	1-Year Change	Avg[1]
MINNESOTA					
Scholarships and grants	$45,283		$29,217,000		
Part-time grants	1,150		300,000		
AVTI tuition subsidy	6,100		1,400,000		
All Minnesota programs	52,533	+ 4.8%	30,917,000	+10.3%	$589
OHIO					
Instructional grants	67,000	+ 9.8%	33,856,000	+ 6.3%	505
WISCONSIN					
Tuition grants	8,900		10,783,000		
Higher education grants	33,000		11,354,000		
Indian student grants	1,040		891,000		
All Wisconsin programs	42,940	+ 5.1%	23,028,000	+10.6%	536

Source: National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs, CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION, December 8, 1982
Note: Data reported do not represent all state-supported financial aid to students, but only those funds distributed through the identified programs. Totals include 1981-82 appropriations where 1982-83 figures are not available.
[1]Estimated.

TABLE III-B-6
CURRENT FUNDS REVENUES OF INSTITUTIONAL UNITS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
BY CONTROL OF INSTITUTIONAL UNIT
FISCAL YEAR 1980 AND 1981
(Thousands of Dollars)

State	1979-80 All Institutions	1979-80 Publicly Controlled	1979-80 Privately Controlled	1980-81 All Institutions	1980-81 Publicly Controlled	1980-81 Privately Controlled
50 States and the District of Columbia	$58,519,982[1]	$38,824,207	$19,695,774	$65,584,789	$43,195,617	$22,389,172
Illinois	$3,298,048	$1,613,720	$1,684,329	$3,744,782	$1,809,981	$1,934,802
Indiana	1,274,445	958,284	316,161	1,465,350	1,094,560	370,790
Iowa	937,518	724,259	213,258	1,025,850	784,950	240,900
Michigan	2,253,367	1,954,179	299,188	2,429,948	2,094,394	335,554
Minnesota	1,104,918	815,673	289,246	1,234,042	894,236	339,807
Ohio	2,259,858	1,667,974	591,885	2,502,674	1,828,079	674,595
Wisconsin	1,341,291	1,118,997	222,294	1,489,309	1,228,414	260,894

TABLE III-B-6 (Continued)
CURRENT FUNDS REVENUES OF INSTITUTIONAL UNITS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
BY CONTROL OF INSTITUTIONAL UNIT
FISCAL YEAR 1980 AND 1981
(Thousands of Dollars)

State	--Percent Change 1979-80 to 1980-81--- All Institutions	Publicly Controlled	Privately Controlled
50 States and the District of Columbia	+12.1%	+11.3%	+13.7%
Illinois.....	+13.5	+12.2	+14.9
Indiana.....	+15.0	+14.2	+17.3
Iowa.....	+9.4	+8.4	+13.0
Michigan.....	+7.8	+7.2	+12.2
Minnesota.....	+11.7	+9.6	+17.5
Ohio.....	+10.7	+9.6	+14.0
Wisconsin.....	+11.0	+9.8	+17.4

Source: The National Center for Education Statistics.
1Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE III-B-7
TUITION AND FEES OF INSTITUTIONAL UNITS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
BY CONTROL OF INSTITUTIONAL UNIT
FISCAL YEAR 1980 AND 1981
(Thousands of Dollars)

State	1979-80 All Institutions	1979-80 Publicly Controlled	1979-80 Privately Controlled	1980-81 All Institutions	1980-81 Publicly Controlled	1980-81 Privately Controlled
50 States and the District of Columbia	$11,930,340[1]	$4,860,162	$7,070,178	$13,773,259	$5,570,404	$8,202,855
Illinois	$635,602	$202,940	$432,662	$732,903	$235,613	$497,290
Indiana	289,142	144,503	144,639	338,800	167,712	171,088
Iowa	193,660	76,518	117,142	218,929	84,641	134,288
Michigan	502,281	349,933	152,348	582,047	408,542	173,505
Minnesota	209,931	95,002	114,929	250,037	110,768	139,269
Ohio	604,029	327,525	276,503	713,844	388,775	325,069
Wisconsin	255,755	163,442	92,312	298,832	191,050	107,782

TABLE III-B-7 (Continued)
TUITION AND FEES OF INSTITUTIONAL UNITS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
BY CONTROL OF INSTITUTIONAL UNIT
FISCAL YEAR 1980 AND 1981
(Thousands of Dollars)

State	--Percent Change 1979-80 to 1980-81--- All Institutions	Publicly Controlled	Privately Controlled
50 States and the District of Columbia	+15.4%	+14.6%	+16.0%
Illinois.....	+15.3	+16.1	+14.9
Indiana.....	+17.2	+16.1	+18.3
Iowa.....	+13.0	+10.6	+14.6
Michigan.....	+15.9	+16.7	+13.9
Minnesota.....	+19.1	+16.6	+21.2
Ohio.....	+18.2	+18.7	+17.6
Wisconsin.....	+16.8	+16.9	+16.8

Source: The National Center for Education Statistics.
Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE III-B-8

SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

	National		Illinois		Indiana		Iowa	
Resident Population	4,075,970		11,426,518		5,490,224		2,913,808	
Resident Population (18-24 years)	558,498		1,508,105		736,616		388,153	
High School Graduates as Percent of Population	72.4%		65.0%		65.9%		71.2%	
Years of School Completed by Persons 25 yrs and over	2,345,433	100.0%	6,674,165	100.0%	3,134,984	100.0%	1,699,965	100.0%
Elementary (0-8 yrs)	405,488	17.3	1,298,695	19.5	527,027	16.8	289,061	17.0
High School (1-3 yrs)	242,715	10.3	1,036,117	15.5	542,912	17.3	200,944	11.8
High School (4 years)	897,317	38.3	2,388,838	35.8	1,303,355	41.6	722,734	42.5
College (1-3 years)	408,970	17.4	980,982	14.7	373,607	11.9	248,130	14.6
College (4 or more years)	390,943	16.7	969,533	14.5	388,083	12.4	239,096	14.1

TABLE III-B-8 (Continued)

SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Michigan		Minnesota		Ohio		Wisconsin	
Resident Population	9,262,078		4,075,970		10,797,630		4,705,767	
Resident Population (18-24 years)	1,257,828		558,498		1,413,533		642,809	
High School Graduates as Percent of Population	68.2%		72.4%		67.4%		70.0%	
Years of School Completed by Persons 25 yrs and over	5,253,518	100.0%	2,345,433	100.0%	6,289,826	100.0%	2,705,702	100.0%
Elementary (0-8 yrs)	776,763	14.8	405,488	17.3	943,655	15.0	486,158	18.0
High School (1-3 yrs)	894,396	17.0	242,715	10.3	1,106,050	17.6	326,323	12.1
High School (4 years)	1,969,544	37.5	897,317	38.3	2,487,905	39.6	1,097,881	40.6
College (1-3 years)	816,292	15.5	408,970	17.4	820,178	13.0	392,406	14.5
College (4 or more years)	796,523	15.2	390,943	16.7	932,038	14.8	402,934	14.9

Source: 1981-82 Fact Book, American Council on Education. 1980 U.S. Census.

TABLE III-B-8 (Continued)
SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

	National	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Michigan	Minnesota	Ohio	Wisconsin
Median Household Income	$16,830	$18,620	$17,546	$16,927	$18,931	$17,776	$17,622	$17,930
Per Capita Income	$7,313	$7,789	$7,088	$7,224	$7,708	$7,529	$7,262	$7,272
Labor Force								
Males, 16 years and over in Labor Force	61,325,264	3,132,692	1,496,631	802,986	2,467,462	1,142,821	2,942,974	1,303,834
Male Labor Force Participation Rate	75.0%	76.5%	77.0%	76.7%	74.9%	77.3%	76.7%	76.7%
Females, 16 years and over in Labor Force	44,740,543	2,311,899	1,076,886	583,300	1,733,563	865,181	2,069,917	968,681
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	50.0%	51.2%	50.3%	50.8%	48.4%	54.7%	48.5%	53.2%
Unemployment Rate	9.8%	12.2%	11.4%	8.6%	14.7%	7.4%	12.2%	10.1%

Source: U.S. Census, 1980. Unemployment Rate is preliminary July, 1982, U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE III-B-9
COMPARATIVE STATE APPROPRIATION
INCREASES TO HIGHER EDUCATION

State	Percent Two-Year Change in Appropriations 1980-81 to 1982-83	Rank
Illinois	4%	11.5
Indiana	6%	10.0
Iowa	20%	4.0
Michigan	14%[1]	6.0
Minnesota	9%	8.0
Ohio	18%[2]	5.5
Wisconsin	8%	9.0
California	4%	11.5
Florida	26%	2.0
Kentucky	18%[3]	5.5
New York	22%	3.0
Pennsylvania	12%	7.0
Texas	39%	1.0

Source: M.M. Chambers, Grapevine, November 1982.

[1]This total for Michigan is the net total after a recision of 3.75%

[2]Ohio has since had a 10% recision and expects more.

[3]Kentucky has since experienced several recisions.